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ART. I. *Phytologia*; or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening. With the Theory of Draining Morasses, and with an improved Construction of the Drill Plough. By Erasmus Darwin, M.D. F.R.S. &c. 4to. pp. 612. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. Johnson. 1799.

THOSE readers, who are in the pursuit of useful knowlege, will be gratified by finding the genius and acquirements of Dr. Darwin exerted in such an undertaking as the present. The arts most natural to man,—which excite the most agreeable images and associations, even in the inhabitants of great cities, —and in the cultivation of which it is so pleasing to employ the evening of life,—require taste as well as information in their theorist. The pretensions of the author of this work, in these respects, have been already acknowleged with peculiar favour by the public; and we shall proceed with great satisfaction in our survey of his interesting production. It is not our intention, however, to deliver a mere panegyric on Dr. Darwin's opinions. Whenever we may find ourselves incited to express a difference of sentiment, we shall interpose our judgment with freedom, but we hope never to forget the respect due to so venerable a writer. Even the lively sallies of imagination, which we may think it necessary to restrain, must furnish cause for admiration, to those who believe the influence of mind over matter; and who perceive, in this instance, a consoling example of the happy effects produced in very advanced age by intellectual activity.

Dr. Darwin begins with the *Physiology of Vegetation*. Under this head, he endeavours to prove that vegetables 'are in reality an inferior order of animals.' We think that it would have been more philosophical to have observed, that the distinction of natural objects into the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, is an arbitrary arrangement, of mere convenience; and that nature forms individuals only. Man, in order to assist his comprehension, contructs an index, which he

too often mistakes for a system; and he perplexes himself about the unimportant distribution of his catalogue, as if it had an immediate reference to the natural order of things. The consequences of this false analogy influence so large a part of Dr. Darwin's work, that they cannot be overlooked. He has supplied vegetables with organs, not merely similar to those of inferior animals, but to those of more perfect structure. When he attributes to plants, lungs, circulation analagous to that of the blood, lymphatics, &c. we are amused, but not instructed. A little reflection dissipates the delusion, and brings us back to humble and obvious truth. *Opinionum commenta delet dies.* (Cic.) Allowing the individuality of the buds, which Dr. Darwin labours to prove, it amounts to little more than the individuality of the parts of a polypus; and as those subsist without the complex structure of perfect animals, the bud might be allowed to vegetate without resorting to the accumulation of parts which Dr. Darwin has assigned to it.

It is curious, indeed, to observe how naturalists have trifled respecting the limits of their ideal kingdoms. According to some, the union of small beings, which may be reproduced individually, has formed the approximation of the coral and polypus to a vegetable state. If then, the individuality of the coral, &c. be assumed as a proof of a vegetable nature, and the individuality of buds as a proof of an animal nature, it is a fair conclusion that nothing is demonstrated by either fact, but that the varieties of nature are not yet completely elucidated by any system.

Dr. Darwin's assumptions would even prove more than he intends, were they admitted; since the individuality of the polypus and coral would thus be attributed to beings furnished with the most essential parts of perfect animals; and vegetables would thus approach nearer to man in their nature, than those animals which Dr. D. seems to consider as intermediate beings between animals and plants.

We select the following passages, to shew how lavishly the author has bestowed his theories on this part of his work:

'As the leaves of trees become expanded, the sap-juice above described ceases to flow, and the bark of the tree then adheres to the alburnum. Afterwards from the middle of June to the middle of August, as Dr. Bradley has observed, there seems to be a pause in vegetation; at which time the new buds in the bosom of each leaf seem to be generated, and the bark, which during the two preceding months adhered to the wood, now easily separates, as in the spring, according to the observation of Duhamel, Vol. II. p. 261; and vegetation, which appeared to languish during the heats of midsummer, acquires new vigour at the approach of autumn like that of spring.

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'This circumstance, which seems to have puzzled many naturalists, is to be explained from the action of the umbilical vessels of the new buds, which begin to enlarge as soon as they are formed, and in this climate have their progress stopped by the cold during the winter; and the moisture which exsudes from the sides of these vessels, and is extravasated between the alburnum and the bark, causes an easy separation of them from each other.

'From the new flow of sap in these vessels about midsummer, being probably in part conveyed to the leaves by the retrograde action of their lymphatics in very hot weather, the honey-dew seems to originate either as an exsudation from the leaf, or from the vessels being punctured by the aphis, which drinks the vegetable chyle in such great quantity that it passes through the insect almost unchanged; and thus causes the suffusion of honey on the leaves below them for a time in the heat of summer.'

This reads very smoothly: but to the sound physiologist, who considers the doctrine of a retrograde motion in the lymphatics in man as at least very questionable, this mode of accounting for the phænomenon will appear totally unsupported.

The spiral vessels, discoverable in plants, are supposed by Dr. Darwin to be absorbents; and here those readers, who are not convinced by his arguments, will at least be entertained by his ingenuity. He supposes the leaves to perform the office of lungs; we think, on very slight grounds. No function has yet been discovered in plants, similar to the respiration of animals; nor is the presence of air so necessary to the existence of the former, as to that of the latter. Here, again, the love of indeterminate analogy has led the author into a strange hypothesis.

'A stalk with the leaves and seed-vessels of large spurge (euphorbia helioscopia) in June 1791, had been several days placed in a decoction of madder, (rubia tinctoria) so that the lower part of the stem and two of the inferior leaves were immersed in it. After having washed the immersed leaves in much clean water, I could readily discern the colour of the madder passing along the middle rib of each leaf. This red artery was beautifully visible both in the under and upper surface of the leaf: but on the upper side many red branches were seen going from it to the extremities of the leaf, which on the other side were not visible except by looking through it against the light. On this under side a system of branching vessels carrying a pale milky fluid, were seen coming from the extremities of the leaf, and covering the whole under side of it, and joining into two large veins, one on each side of the red artery in the middle rib of the leaf, and along with it descending to the foot-stalk or petiole. On slitting one of these leaves with scissars, and having a common magnifying lens ready, the milky blood was seen oozing out of the returning vein on each side of the red artery in the middle rib, but none of the red fluid from the artery.

'All these appearances were more easily seen in a leaf of picris treated in the same manner; for in this milky plant the stems and middle-rib of the leaves are sometimes naturally coloured reddish, and hence the colour of the madder seemed to pass further into the ramifications of their leaf-arteries, and was there beautifully visible with the returning branches of milky veins on each side.

'In a plant which was sent to me under the name of senecio bicolor, but which I have not yet seen in flower, the upper surface of the leaf is green like most other leaves, but during the vernal months the under surface is of a deep red, whence I conclude that the vegetable blood acquires the red colour in the terminations of the pulmonary artery in the upper surfaces of the leaves, which becomes visible as it passes in the large veins on the inferior surface. In the same manner the red colour of the blood is most visible in the large veins beneath the leaf of the red veined dock, rumex sanguinea.'

The doctrine of a complete circulation in vegetables is by no means new. It has been already asserted, and abandoned; and it will probably be again given up, notwithstanding the ability with which it is defended by the present writer. We shall add some of his farther *proofs* on this subject:

'This repulsion of the upper surfaces of the leaves of aerial plants to water bears some analogy to the renitency of the larinx to the admission of water into the lungs of animals; for if a single drop accidentally falls into the windpipe, a convulsive cough is induced till it is regurgitated. For the same reason several plants close together the upper surfaces of their leaves when it rains, in the same manner as in their sleep during the night, as mimosa, the sensitive plant, and the young shoots of chick-weed, alsine; and of kidney-bean, phaseolus.

'As those insects which have many spiracula or breathing apertures, as wasps and flies, are immediately suffocated by pouring oil upon them, in the year 1783 I carefully covered with oil the surfaces of several leaves of phlomis, of Portugal laurel, and balsams; and though it would not regularly adhere, I found them all die in a day or two, which shews another similitude between the lungs of animals and the leaves of vegetables.'

We must confess that this, with much other reasoning which our limits will not permit us to notice, is far from producing a satisfactory conviction in our minds. To render plausible, and to render probable, are two processes, essentially different: but which writers of an hypothetical turn are extremely apt to confound.

The section on the *Aortal Arteries and Veins* of Plants is equally deficient in proof, though agreeably written: much is asserted, much is conjectured, but nothing is established in it. The following experiments are surely not conclusive:

'Some stems of large spurge, euphorbia, were set upright in a decoction of oak-galls, and others in a solution of green vitriol.

On the next day these were reciprocally removed from the one to the other, as by this management I supposed that the black molecules would be produced in the vessels of the plants, and would thence appear higher in those vessels than if the black molecules had been formed by a mixture of the two fluids previous to their absorption.

'On cutting these horizontally slice after slice with a sharp knife, and inspecting them with a common lens, the milky blood was seen to ooze, as before described, from an external ring of the bark; and an interior ring of coloured points was agreeably visible many inches up the stem; but on slicing the stem from below up to the insertion of the leaves and buds in their bosoms, I persuaded myself that I could perceive the coloured absorbents of the stem enlarged at the part where each with the attendant vein changes into a pulmonary artery, and passes into the leaf, forming three or more of the ribs of it, and thus constituting the upper part of the caudex gemmæ.

'Another circumstance was beautifully visible, which was, that the coloured cylinder of absorbent vessels had evidently separated to allow the new bud to apply its interior termination to the pith; which probably, when it was secreted by the glands of the caudex of the parent bud, found in this situation a proper nidus, and due nutriment for its embryon state, as in the uterus of the female.'

The analogy respecting the *Glands and Secretions* of vegetables is somewhat closer; at least, the want of demonstration being common to both kingdoms, on this point, the conjectural parts appear less strained. We here find a defence of the introduction of alum into bread, which is particularly interesting at the present moment:

'I shall here add a conjecture, that I suppose the use of alum in making bread consists in its coagulating the mucilage, and perhaps thus contributing to convert it into starch; for the bakers mix it principally with new wheat; and affirm, that it makes the flour of new wheat equal to old.

'Where much alum is mixed with bread, it may be distinguished by the eye by a curious circumstance, which is, that where two loaves have stuck together in the oven, they break from each other with a much smoother surface, where they had adhered, than those loaves do which do not contain alum.

'Add to this, that alum is also used by the London bakers for the purpose of clearing the river water, with which they are supplied, which is frequently muddy; and also for instantaneously destroying the volatile alkali, which is said to exist in some London wells owing to the vicinity of dunghills. These purposes it probably fulfils by coagulating the mucilage, which may occasionally be mixed with the water and support the mud in it; or by uniting with the calcareous earth, or with the volatile alkali which it may contain, and depositing the new-formed gypsum, or its own argillaceous base, the descent of which may carry down other impurities along with it, in the same manner as some muddy wines have been rendered fine, not by filtering them through sand, as then the mud retained on the surface of the sand soon prevents the descent of the wine through it, but by passing

clean sand in showers by means of a riddle through the wine. Alum is said to be used by the Chinese for the purpose of cleaning the water of some stagnant reservoirs; and when used in small quantity may in all these respects be rather salutary than injurious to the bread of London.'

We are surprized to see Dr. Darwin among the supporters of the doctrine, that sugar is the principal nutriment of animal and vegetable beings [p. 77]. It is now a general opinion among physiologists, that the basis of nourishment is the gluten, which is discovered on the analysis both of animal and vegetable substances.

The section on the vegetable *Organs of Reproduction* contains much curious matter. We shall extract one observation, which may be found of practical importance:

'Another curious occurrence in this lateral production of vegetables by their buds has been lately published by Mr. Knight in the Phil. Trans. for the year 1795, who observes, that those apple-trees, which have been continually propagated for above a century by ingrafting, are now become so diseased by canker, or otherwise, that though the fruit continues of the same flavour, the trees are not worth propagating; as these grafts, though transplanted into other trees, he esteems to be still an elongation of the original tree, and must feel the effect of age like the tree they were taken from. If this idea should prove true on further examination, there is reason to suspect the same may occur in the too long propagation of plants from bulbs and wires, as potatoes and strawberries, which may have occasioned the curled tops of potatoes, and the black blight in the flowers of the hautbois strawberry, which some have ascribed to its only bearing male flowers; the cure of which must arise from our applying to other varieties more lately derived from a seminal offspring.

'This degeneracy of trees or perennial herbaceous plants propagated by buds or root-scions is not I think to be ascribed simply to the age of the original seedling-tree, because each successive generation of buds or bulbs are as distinct from the parent, as the generation by seeds. But as the lateral progeny of vegetables have no source of improvement after they have arrived at their maturity, but are liable like other plants and animals to injuries from food and climate, which injuries produce hereditary diseases, it is to this circumstance that their degeneracy ought rather to be ascribed; whereas the sexual progeny of vegetables are liable to improvement by the intermixture of the individuals of the same, or even of different species to counteract the effects of hereditary diseases.'

We observe, however, many passages which are more fanciful than philosophical, under this head. The author's ideas of *Vegetable Passions and Crimes* ought never to have been offered in prose to the world.—The great scope which he has allowed to the production of mules, both in animal and vegetable life, must be comprehended under the same censure.—

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We must likewise object to the following notions respecting generation:

'If the philosopher, who thinks on this subject, should not be inclined to believe that the whole of the blood is alive; he cannot easily deny life to that part of it which is secreted by the organs of generation, and conveys vitality to the new embryon, which it produces. Hence though in the process of nutrition the activity of two kinds of fibrils or molecules may be suspected, yet in the process of the generation of a new vegetable or animal, there seems great reason to believe, that both the combining and combined particles are endued with vitality; that is, with some degree of organization or other properties not existing in inanimate matter, which we beg leave to denominate fibrils with formative appetencies, and molecules with formative propensities, as the former may seem to possess a greater degree of organization than the latter.'

This attribution of a desire to assume a certain form, in parts which have no sensorial organ, is certainly unphilosophical: it is at once constituting this unorganized part a thinking animal; and it thus increases the difficulty which the theory is intended to solve. Besides, if we were to grant Dr. Darwin's supposition, can he inform us how the fibril acquires this appetency? If he cannot, his theory still explains nothing. He is only placing the tortoise on the back of the elephant.—We think, indeed, that Dr. D.'s assertions concerning the lateral propagation of vegetables, by the mixture of his *desiring* fibrils and *languishing* molecules in the pericarp of flowers, completely overturn his favourite position of the amatorial propensity of vegetables; if so fanciful a doctrine can be supposed to require demolition. If single particles of matter can be impressed with the propensities of compound bodies, the structure from which the appetite of love is usually inferred becomes totally unnecessary; and it would be absolutely ridiculous to suppose that Providence would multiply, without necessity, the complex organs of production, if a simple secretion (according to Dr. D.'s opinion) were sufficient for the excitement of the appetite in a large part of the vegetable world.

It is to be hoped that the application of this theory of male and female fibrils and molecules, to the theory of generation, will be well considered by Dr. D. before he introduces it, as he hints an intention, in a new edition of his Zoonomia. That animals desire and produce, because they contain particles endued with formative and nutritive propensities, is a doctrine which can only be paralleled by the *homœomeria* of Anaxagoras; or by Moliere's account of the powers of opium, that it produces sleep because it possesses a narcotic virtue, the nature of

which is to lull the senses! This false shew of philosophy ought now to be banished from good books.

In this chapter, we wondered to find Dr. Darwin speaking respectfully of Buffon's theory of organic particles, which has been completely exploded by Spallanzani.

We really feel ourselves unfortunate in being obliged to speak of yet another chapter, in lower terms of approbation than we could have wished: but at the title of *the Muscles, Nerves, and Brain, of Vegetables*, we shook our heads with regret. We little expected to have seen the thread-bare opinions of Campanella patched by so respectable a hand. Surely Dr. D. will hereafter quote Pliny's idea that trees are fond of drinking wine!

The want of exact references will be greatly felt, in this part of the book, by intelligent readers. Facts and opinions are delivered by the author in the same style; and thus the learner is puzzled to distinguish between certainty and conjecture.

The leading error, in this division of the work, consists in inferring a perfect from an imperfect analogy between certain individual existences. Strict philosophy has nothing to do with imagination; and the student should be taught to distinguish between Claudian and Columella.

In the *Second* part of the volume, which treats of the *Oeconomy of Vegetation*, we begin to breathe a purer philosophical atmosphere. We were almost reduced before, to the prayer of Ajax:

Ποιησον δ'αιθρην, δος δ'οφθαλμοισιν ιδεσθαι—

The first section of this division [the 9th of the whole] treats *of Seeds, Buds, and Bulbs*: but, even in this more stable ground, we meet with singular instances of the love of conjecture; witness the following:

'We may in some measure comprehend a difficult question; why the plume of a seed sowed upon, or in the earth, should ascend, and the root descend, which has been ascribed to a mysterious instinct; the plumula is stimulated by the air into action, and elongates itself, where it is thus most excited; and the radicle is stimulated by moisture, and elongates itself thus, where it is most excited, whence one of them grows upwards in quest of its adapted object, and the other downward.'

Might not similar reasoning be applied to the motion of a shuttlecock? and does not the structure of the shuttlecock exactly illustrate that of the plumular seed?—When, however, the author proceeds to display his stores of curious information, we receive an ample recompense for our previous dissatisfaction.—The following remarks on the succession of buds

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are very interesting, and are marked with all the acute observation which characterizes Dr. Darwin's mind:

'Those plants, which are usually termed annuals, produce their flowers and die in the same year in which their seeds are sown; as barley, oats, and a variety of garden flowers. These nevertheless in accurate language should be termed biennials, because the seed in this climate is produced in one summer; and the embryon plant becomes mature in the next; as the seed is generally preserved in our granaries, or seed-boxes, and not committed to the ground till the ensuing spring; for many of these vegetables are not natives of this climate, and would perish if the seeds were sown in autumn, when it is naturally scattered on the earth.

'Those which are usually termed biennial plants, differ from the former, first, in the time of sowing the seed, which is generally in the early autumn, as soon as it is ripe, as of turneps, carrots, wheat; and thus these produce their flowers in the second year after the seed is sown, which has given them the name of biennials. Many of these plants, perhaps all of them, lay up a reservoir of nutritious matter during the summer or autumn in their roots. This nutriment is secreted from the vegetable blood, which is previously oxygenated for that purpose in the large leaves, which generally surround the caudex of the plant, as in turneps and carrots. These leaves survive the winter in many plants, which the more succulent stems probably would not; and the nutriment deposited in the root is expended in the growth of the stem and the production of seed in the ensuing spring. As in these vegetables one of our summers is too short for their growth from the seed to the fructification; and it is for this reservoir of nutriment that these plants are generally cultivated.

'But those plants, which are termed perennial, when first raised from seed, are many of them some years before they produce flowers. Some of them form bulbous roots, as the tulip, hyacinth, onion, which are three or four years before they flower, during which time I believe all the bulbs die annually, producing one larger than that of the preceding year, and perhaps some smaller ones, all which annually increase in size till they flower. The same occurs in potatoe-roots raised from seed, which do not flower as I am informed till the third year, and then only those which seemed of stronger or forwarder growth.

'Other perennial plants have palmated or branching roots; in some of these, as in seedling apple-trees, the flower is said not to appear till ten or twelve years after the seed is sown; the buds nevertheless annually dying and producing other buds over them, perhaps more perfect ones, as they acquire after a few years the power of producing sexual organs, and in consequence a seminal progeny. In these perennial herbaceous plants and trees a magazine of nutriment is provided in their roots or sap-wood, to supply the new buds, which are to grow in the ensuing spring.

'Whence it appears, that all the vegetables of this climate may be termed biennial plants; as the seeds of some, and the buds or bulbs of others, are produced in one summer, and flourish and die in the next;

next; those which are called annuals or biennials leaving behind them a future progeny of seeds only; those, which are termed perennial herbaceous plants, leaving behind them the first year or two a progeny of bulbs or root-buds only, and afterwards a progeny of seeds also; while the perennial arborescent vegetables leave behind them a progeny of buds only for several successive years, and afterwards a progeny of both buds and seeds.

'Thus the bulb from a tulip-seed produces a more perfect bulb annually, till it flowers, I believe, on the fifth year. It then produces a flower, and also one perfect bulb, which flowers the next year; and some other less perfect bulbs, which are succeeded by more perfect ones annually, till they also flower. Whence I conclude, that no tulip bulb flowers till the fourth or fifth generation.

'It is probable, that a similar circumstance occurs in other vegetables, as in apple-trees; and that the buds of these do not produce sexual organs, and a consequent seminal progeny, till the twelfth or fourteenth generation of the bud from the seed; each of those buds nevertheless producing one principal bud annually more perfect than itself, and many lateral buds less perfect than itself; that is, at a greater distance from that state of maturity which enables it to form a flower. This art of distinguishing the greater or less maturity of buds is a matter of great importance in the management of fruit-trees, as in many of them the central bud becomes a spur one year, and flowers the next; and the lateral buds one or two years afterwards, as will be mentioned in Sect. XV. on the production of fruit.'

We could with great satisfaction quote several other valuable passages from this section: but we must forbear, in consideration of the length to which this article has already run, and is yet likely to extend. For the information of our agricultural friends, however, we shall extract the following notice:

'One great advantage of Mr. Tull's horse-hoeing husbandry, in which the earth near the rows of wheat is alternately turned from and to them during the vernal months, has been supposed to arise from some fibres of the roots being thus cut off, and new stems shooting up at the ends of those which remain; but the real cause of the production of the new stems is from the accumulation of earth above the first joint of the young wheat-plant; from which the new buds spring out, generated and nourished by the caudex of the leaf, which surrounds that joint, and which afterwards withers; this important circumstance is shewn by the annexed delineation of a transplanted wheat-plant.'

The Xth section treats of Manures, or the food of Plants. We are here informed that the food of infant vegetables, like that of animals, consists of saccharine mucilaginous matter. Yet sugar is mentioned, (p. 189,) as the *product* of vegetable digestion; and, by a still more singular mode of reasoning, the proof of a similar result from animal digestion is drawn from the

the saccharine matter of diabetic urine. Did not the author recollect that the latter is a morbid production, and that it forms no part of the natural contents of urine?

In the next paragraph, however, we are again compensated:

'We now come to consider the food of adult plants; and in this consists the great and essential difference between the nutritive processes of animals and vegetables. The former are possessed of a stomach, by which they can in a few hours decompose the tender parts of vegetable and animal substances by a chemical process within themselves, conducted in the heat of ninety-eight degrees, with a due quantity of water, and a perpetual agitation of the ingredients; which both mixes them, and applies them to the mouths of the absorbent vessels, which surround them. Whereas a vegetable being having no stomach is necessitated to wait for the spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable recrements; which is indeed continually going on in those soils, and climates, and in those seasons of the year, which are most friendly to vegetation; but is in other situations, and in other seasons, a slow process in a degree of heat often as low as forty of Farenheit, (in which the reindeer moss, moschus rangiferinus, vegetates beneath the snow in Siberia,) and often without an adapted quantity of water to give a due fluidity, or any mechanical locomotion to present them to the absorbent mouths of their roots; or in still worse situations adult vegetables are necessitated still more slowly to acquire or produce their nutritive juices from the simpler elements of air and water, with perhaps the solutions of carbonic acid and calcareous earth, and perhaps of some other matters, with which one or more of them abound.'

Some experiments are mentioned on the effect of oxygenating the seeds of plants: but they do not appear to be quite conclusive

Dr. Darwin has made much use of the new chemistry, in this division. He supposes that plants obtain their phosphorus from the remains of decaying vegetable and animal bodies, and from calcareous earth; and he conceives that the supply of it for them may become an important object in agriculture. In this way, among others, he accounts for the utility of lime in farming.

On the subject of the *Saccharine Process*, in the stomach of animals, the following experiment deserves attention:

'Some large round austere pears were yesterday, November 20, shewn me after having been nine hours in the oven behind a kitchen fire covered some inches with water in a steam-pot. On tasting them they were sweet, and soft, and appeared to have had at least the heat of boiling water. They were replaced in the oven, and kept in it twelve hours longer; and then became nearly as sweet as syrup or treacle; which might in part have been occasioned by the evaporation of half the water. From this curious circumstance there seems reason to conclude, that in a degree of heat about that of boiling

water

water the saccharine process may succeed; and at the same time that the process of fermentation may be prevented from existing; which I hope may induce some chemical philosopher to investigate by experiments this curious and important subject.'

It is afterward suggested that some substances, such as horn, hair, and bones, might be rendered useful as manures, by the action of Papin's digester. Much other useful matter occurs in this section, which we are obliged to pass without particularizing.

On 'Draining and Watering,' we meet with many excellent observations, but nothing exclusively new.—The Aeration and Pulverization of the Soil are explained on the modern principles of chemistry; and in course the theory must stand or fall with them.—The subsequent observations on Fallowing, however, deserve particular attention:

'Nevertheless where the soil is already replete with manures, and these processes productive of carbonic, nitrous, and phosphoric acids, and of volatile alkali, are going on in proper abundance; such soils must be injured by being too frequently turned over in summer fallowing; and thus by exposing too great a surface, and that too frequently, to the air, the sunshine, and the rain; by which much of the fluid carbonic acid will be converted into aerial carbonic acid, and escape, as well as the phosphorus and the ingredients in their state previous to the production of nitrous acid, and of the volatile alkali. On this account in the manufacture of nitre in France, Spain, and Prussia, it is directed to cover the compost of soil and animal recrements with a shed to prevent too great exhalation and ablution. Hence though a summer fallow may be of advantage to a poor soil, which has nothing to lose; it must be disadvantageous to a rich one, which has nothing to gain.

'Lord Dundonald in his work on the Connection of Agriculture and Chemistry ingeniously supposes, that soils become injured, when much exposed to the air by fallowing, from the carbon or other inflammable matters uniting with oxygen; and that then being again combined with other materials, they become insoluble, producing limestone, calcareous nitre, and phosphat of lime. But there is another injury to soil by frequent fallowing, which I suspect to be more extensive, from the escape of carbonic acid, or of nitrous acid, or of ammonia, into the atmosphere in the form of gas, as above mentioned; or their being washed away by rains.

'Hence the great advantages of Mr. Tull's ingenious discovery of the drill husbandry are easily understood. 1. By sowing the wheat in rows, scattered by a drill-plough at regular distances, and buried at a regular depth, the grain is neither crowded, nor too thinly dispersed. 2. Nor are the roots buried either too deep in the soil, or too shallow. 3. By turning the soil first from the rows in the spring for a week or two, and then turning it up against the rows, the soil becomes newly aerated with all the good effects in consequence. 4. It becomes more penetrable by the superficial roots of

the corn. 5. By raising it to the second joint of the corn-stems, four or six new roots with new stems will shoot out, generated by the caudex of the second leaf of the corn-stem; which is now within the soil, or in contact with it, as explained in Sect. IX. 3. 1. and 7. XVI. 2. 2.'

To obviate the usual objection to Mr. Tull's drill-plough, Dr. Darwin has offered an improvement, for which we must refer our readers to the book.

In the chapter on *Light, Heat, and Electricity*, we find many ingenious remarks, mingled with the author's peculiar notions. He seems to support the doctrine of two different electrical fluids, which he denominates the vitreous and resinous, in opposition to Dr. Franklin's theory of positive and negative electricity. Dr. Darwin proposes to attract the benefits of electricity to plants, by erecting short conductors in different parts of the garden; and he describes a method of subjecting flower-pots to the constant influence of electricity.

The *Diseases of Plants* furnish an instructive and curious chapter, which we are sorry to see disfigured by the doctrine of retrograde motion in the supposed vegetable lymphatics. A copious account is given of the destructive action of the *Aphis*, the insect which seems to occasion the honey-dew: but this we have not room to insert. This formidable enemy to vegetation may be destroyed by the smoke of tobacco, or by being sprinkled with Scotch snuff: but the most effectual means of counter-acting him, Dr. Darwin thinks, would be the propagation of the larva of the aphidivorous fly. He is of opinion that the growth of May-chaffers, and other destructive insects, might be checked by encouraging the breed of small hedge-birds, and perhaps of larks, and of rooks, by not taking their nests.

We ought to notice a curious fact respecting the history of Bees, though it seems rather misplaced in a chapter on the Diseases of Plants:

'The bees of one society frequently attack those of another society, plunder them of their honey, and destroy most of them, perhaps all of them, in battle; in this respect resembling the societies of mankind! This war for plunder occurs more frequently than is commonly suspected. Last year I had one hive of bees totally destroyed, and the year before another, which I did not take means to prevent, though I saw the contest, and the number destroyed in the latter; but not early enough in the commencement of hostilities.

'Last week, June 16, I happened to see a great number of bees on the wing near the mouth of my only hive, and supposed that they were about to swarm. In an hour or two, on again attending to them I distinctly saw it was a violent battle; and at night observed

about

about a hundred dead bees on the ground, and on the bench before the hive. I then directed a board about an inch thick to be laid on the bee-bench, and set the hive on this board with its mouth exactly on the edge of this board, the mouth of the hive was also contracted to about an inch in length, and a semicircular hollow was made in the board immediately under the mouth of the hive. By this means the assailing bees were obliged to alight on the bee-bench, and then to climb perpendicularly up the edge of the board, on which the hive was now placed; and thus appeared to act with great disadvantage; and a much less number of bees appeared to be slain in this day's battle; whence it would be advantageous always to place bee-hives in this manner.

'Nevertheless, as the war did not cease, I directed early on the next morning to remove the bee-hive to a distant part of the garden, and to a more easterly aspect, and found to my great satisfaction, that the hosts of the enemy did not follow; and that in a few hours the unassailed bees resumed their work, as appeared by their going into the hive with loaded thighs; and though a few of them were seen on the following two nights resting on their old habitation, these were carried early on the ensuing morning in their torpid state to their new situation, and the war ended without extermination of either society.'

Some remarks on the art of catching rats and moles conclude the chapter.

On the *Production of Fruits*, we find many interesting observations: but they are such as cannot well be abridged; and the lovers of gardening will undoubtedly wish to see them entire.

Some pretty verses are introduced, on the art of Pruning.

The valuable section on the *Production of Seeds* must be passed over by us, for the same reasons with the former; and in like manner we shall just mention the titles of several succeeding sections; on the *Production of Roots and Barks*, of *Leaves and Wood*, and of *Flowers*. We could dwell with pleasure on many parts of these divisions, but we have already exceeded our limits.

The work is closed with a plan for disposing a part of the vegetable system of Linné into more natural classes and orders. Dr. Darwin proposes to arrange them according to the proportions or situations of the stamina, alone, or conjointly with their number. The number of the sexual parts, he supposes, is more liable to be affected by differences of soil and cultivation, than their forms and proportions. There is, however, some obscurity in his mode of expression; and, we imagine, some mistake:

'I contend, that the number of the sexual organs in flowers is more liable to change by the influence of soil or climate, or by the progress of time, than their situations or proportions, or forms, and might

therefore probably be more advantageously employed in distinguishing their classes and orders from each other, as well as in rendering them more natural combinations.'

Dr. Darwin evidently means to say, that the least variable parts of plants ought to be used in classing them; and that the number of sexual parts being more variable, they will be less advantageous for this purpose.

Some very doubtful doctrine is here introduced, respecting the power of organized beings to vary their own structure by volition.—We observe a curious proposal in the additional notes:

'In the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society there is a paper shewing, that the water-rats in that part of the country are so liable to be affected with tape-worm, as is supposed much to diminish their numbers. In this country many animals, as I believe dogs, cats, and geese, as well as the human species, are afflicted with this intestine enemy. Could some of these diseased American rats be imported into this country, and propagate their malady amongst the native rats of this climate?'

It is fortunate for our ingenious author, that the volition of rats has not yet extended to a knowlege of the alphabet. If they should ever *will* to become philosophical readers during his life, (and long may he live!) he must expect the fate of the German Bishop Hatto.

It is now time to take leave of our agreeable companion in this excursion. Though we must candidly own that the information offered to us has not always been equal to our expectation; yet, as the Clown says, "travellers must learn to be contented." We can, however, recommend his work to our readers, as the most entertaining system of the kind hitherto published; especially to

——— retired Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.

If Dr. Darwin had indulged less in theory, and had enlarged the number of his facts, our satisfaction would have been complete.

Fer.r

Art. II. *The Piccolomini*, or the First Part of Wallenstein; a Drama in Five Acts. Translated from the German of Frederick Schiller by S. T. Coleridge. 8vo. pp. 214. 4s. sewed. Longman and Rees. 1800.

The Death of Wallenstein. A Tragedy. From the Same, by the Same. 8vo. pp. 157. 4s. sewed. Longman, &c.

The story of the aspiring Duke of Friedland, whose family name was Walstein, or Wallenstein, and who was the fortunate

fortunate opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, has long been familiar to men of historical knowlege. Lately, it has been introduced to general readers, in a Concise View of the Thirty-years'-war, published by Schiller *. In Germany, the plot will naturally be interesting, as the poet has adhered pretty closely to the facts: but in this country it is not calculated to excite much attention, especially under the disadvantage of the languid translation through which it is offered to our view.

Mr. Coleridge, indeed, has spoken very modestly respecting the merits of his version, which he professes to have rendered as literal as the idioms of the two languages would permit. Perhaps, however, a judicious alteration of Schiller's work would have been more acceptable to readers of good taste. The division of the action into two plays renders the plot insufferably tedious; and, even with the engrafted love-intrigue, the interest flattens extremely before the catastrophe. To compensate for this defect, however, the pieces are more regular than many other productions of the German theatre; and they are at least free from absurdity. Wallenstein's belief in astrology forms a part of both tragedies: but this error was almost universal in that age.

It is remarked by Mr. Coleridge, that these plays may be said to bear the same relation to the *Robbers* and the *Cabal and Love* of Schiller, with that which the historical plays of Shakspeare bear to his *Lear* and *Othello*. Yet, in the most meagre of Shakspeare's *Histories*, we occasionally meet with passages of uncommon beauty, which imprint themselves indelibly on our minds; and we have not observed any sentiments or expressions of this kind in the tragedies before us.

That we may do justice to the translator, we shall extract part of two scenes, which he has pointed out as singularly deserving of praise. First, from the first drama:

' *Octavio.* My son, the nursling of the camp spoke in thee!
A war of fifteen years
Hath been thy education and thy school.
Peace hast thou never witness'd! There exists
An higher than the warrior's excellence.
In war itself war is no ultimate purpose.
The vast and sudden deeds of violence,
Adventures wild, and wonders of the moment,
These are not they, my son, that generate
The Calm, the Blissful, and th' enduring Mighty!
Lo there! the soldier, rapid architect!
Builds his light town of canvass, and at once

* A translation of this work has been published, and we shall give an account of it in a future Number.

The

The whole scene moves and bustles momently,
With arms, and neighing steeds, and mirth and quarrel!
The motley market fills; the roads, the streams
Are crowded with new freights, trade stirs and hurries!
But on some morrow morn, all suddenly,
The tents drop down, the horde renews its march.
Dreary, and solitary as a church-yard
The meadow and down trodden seed-plot lie,
And the year's harvest is gone utterly.
'*Max.* O let the Emperor make peace, my father!
Most gladly would I give the blood-stain'd laurel
For the first violet of the leafless spring,
Pluck'd in those quiet fields where I have journey'd!
'*Octavio.* What ails thee? What so moves thee all at once?
'*Max.* Peace have I ne'er beheld? I *have* beheld it.
From thence am I come hither: O! that sight,
It glimmers still before me, like some landscape
Left in the distance,—some delicious landscape!
My road conducted me thro' countries where
The war has not yet reach'd. Life, life, my father——
My venerable father, Life has charms
Which *we* have ne'er experienc'd. We have been
But voyaging along it's barren coasts,
Like some poor ever-roaming horde of pirates,
That, crowded in the rank and narrow ship,
House on the wild sea with wild usages,
Nor know aught of the main land, but the bays
Where safeliest they may venture a thieves' landing.
Whate'er in th' inland dales the land conceals
Of fair and exquisite, O! nothing, nothing,
Do we behold of that in our rude voyage.
'*Octavio.* (*attentive, with an appearance of uneasiness*)——And
so your journey has reveal'd this to you?
'*Max.* 'Twas the first leisure of my life. O tell me,
What is the meed and purpose of the toil,
The painful toil, which robb'd me of my youth,
Left me an heart unsoul'd and solitary,
A spirit uninform'd, unornamented.
For the camp's stir and crowd and ceaseless larum,
The neighing war-horse, the air-shatt'ring trumpet,
The unvaried, still-returning hour of duty,
Word of command, and exercise of arms—
There's nothing here, there's nothing in all this
To satisfy the heart, the gasping heart!
Mere bustling nothingness, where the soul is not—
This cannot be the sole felicity,
These cannot be man's best and only pleasures!
'*Octavio.* Much hast thou learnt, my son, in this short journey.
'*Max.* O! day thrice lovely! when at length the soldier
Returns home into life; when he becomes
A fellow-man among his fellow-men.

The colours are unfurl'd, the cavalcade
Marshals, and now the buz is hush'd, and hark!
Now the soft peace-march beats, home, brothers, home!
The caps and helmets are all garlanded
With green boughs, the last plund'ring of the fields.
The city gates fly open of themselves,
They need no longer the petard to tear them.
The ramparts are all fill'd with men and women,
With peaceful men and women, that send onwards
Kisses and welcomings upon the air,
Which they make breezy with affectionate gestures.
From all the towers rings out the merry peal,
The joyous vespers of a bloody day.
O happy man, O fortunate! for whom
The well known door, the faithful arms are open,
The faithful tender arms with mute embracing.

'*Questenberg* (*apparently much affected*). O! that you should speak
Of such a distant, distant time, and not
Of the to-morrow, not of this to-day.'

The other passages are taken from the last act of the second play, immediately before the murder of Wallenstein:

'*Wallenstein* (*rises and strides across the saloon*). The night's far spent. Betake thee to thy chamber.

'*Countess.* Bid me not go, O let me stay with thee!

'*Wallenstein* (*moves to the window*). There is a busy motion in the Heaven,
The wind doth chace the flag upon the tower,
Fast fly the clouds, the sickle of the moon,
Struggling, darts snatches of uncertain light.
No form of star is visible! That one
White stain of light, that single glimm'ring yonder,
Is from Cassiopeia, and therein
Is Jupiter. (*A pause.*) But now
The blackness of the troubled element hides him! (*He sinks into profound melancholy, and looks vacantly into the distance.*)

'*Countess* (*looks on him mournfully, then grasps his hand*). What art thou brooding on?

'*Wallenstein.* ———Methinks,
If I but saw him, 'twould be well with me.
He is the star of my nativity,
And often marvellously hath his aspect
Shot strength into my heart.

'*Countess.* Thou'lt see him again.

'*Wallenstein* (*remains for a while with absent mind, then assumes a livelier manner, and turns suddenly to the Countess*). See him again? O never, never again.

'*Countess.* How?

'*Wallenstein.* He is gone—is dust.

'*Countess.* Whom mean'st thou then?

'*Wallenstein.*

'*Wallenstein.* He the more fortunate! yea, he hath finish'd!
For him there is no longer any future—
His life is bright—bright without spot it *was*
And cannot cease to be. No ominous hour
Knocks at his door with tidings of mis-hap.
Far off is he, above desire and fear;
No more submitted to the change and chance
Of the unsteady planets. O 'tis well
With *him!* but who knows what the coming hour
Veil'd in thick darkness brings for us!
'*Countess.* ———Thou speakest
Of Piccolomini. What was his death?
The courier had just left thee, as I came. (*Wallenstein by a motion of his hand makes signs to her to be silent.*)
Turn not thine eyes upon the backward view,
Let us look forward into sunny days.
Welcome with joyous heart the victory,
Forget what it has cost thee. Not to day,
For the first time, thy friend was to thee dead;
To thee he died, when first he parted from thee.
'*Wallenstein.* This anguish will be wearied down, I know;
What pang is permanent with man? From th' highest,
As from the vilest thing of every day
He learns to wean himself: for the strong hours
Conquer him. Yet I feel what I have lost
In him. The bloom is vanish'd from my life.
For O! he stood beside me, like my youth,
Transform'd for me the real to a dream,
Cloathing the palpable and the familiar
With golden exhalations of the dawn.
Whatever fortunes wait my future toils,
The *beautiful* is vanish'd—and returns not.'

We own that the comparison of the crescent to a sickle does not convey a very delightful idea to our mind: nor do the expressions in the remainder of the sentence assimilate with this metaphor.

We have allowed an unusual length to this article, because we think that Mr. Coleridge is by far the most rational partizan of the German theatre whose labours have come under our notice; and because we are glad to see any thing void of absurdity and extravagance from an author whose bold genius has so completely defied all rules.

Fer.r

ART. III. *Memoirs relative to Egypt*, written in that Country during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte, in the Years 1798 and 1799, by the learned and scientific Men who accompanied the French Expedition. Published in Paris by Authority. 8vo. pp. 460. 8s. 6d. Boards. Phillips. 1800.

ELEVATED as the public expectation has been respecting the literary and scientific fruits of the French expedition to

Egypt, we are inclined to believe that the present volume of memoirs, though it is not barren of interest, will be perused with some feeling of disappointment. Whether that disappointment will arise from the extravagance of hope too inordinate for gratification, from a deficiency of effort on the part of the French, or from the impossibility of collecting in that invaded country much new matter for observation, time must discover. Considering the number of philosophic and professional men who accompanied Bonaparte into Egypt, little would appear to have been effected, if this volume were to be the whole account of their exertions and discoveries*. A more detailed and splendid work may in due time appear; and perhaps the present Memoirs are exhibited, *ad interim*, to allay the public curiosity. We do not call in question the authenticity of this publication; yet that it was in some measure an European manufacture might be inferred from the *Report on the Oases*, in which (at p. 349) *Mr. Brown's Travels* are mentioned as *then in the English press*†: not to remark that the report of M. Ripault on this subject is rather a history from books respecting these fertile islands in the sandy wastes, than any new information communicated by a recent observer. We are told that 'the Memoir of Ripault contains a number of useful observations supported by solid reasonings:' but we are not informed what these observations and reasonings are; nor in what respects the choice of the Institute has been justified.

We find a Memoir relative to an optical phænomenon, known among the French mariners by the name of *Mirage*; and which the translator tells us (p. 5.) is usually denominated by the English navigators a *fog-bank*: but we should doubt whether this kind of *fog-bank* be at all similar to the *Mirage*. This phænomenon is exhibited by the sandy plains of Asia and Africa, when heated by the sun; and it displays to the eager eyes of the thirsty traveller, plains apparently covered with water, which gradually vanishes as the tantalized wanderer approaches. It is well described and scientifically explained in the present work: but we are not indebted to the French philosophers for the knowlege of its existence in Egypt and the circumjacent regions: since, though no author is here quoted, it is mentioned in the Koran, chap. xxiv.—by Diodorus Siculus, l. iii.—Quintus Curtius, l. vii. c. 5.—Dr. Shaw's Travels, quarto, p. 439.—Dr. Hyde, Annot. in Peritsol, &c.

The motto, *O quantum est in verbis inane!* may be prefixed to Denon's discourse on his return from Upper Egypt, which

* Since this was written, we have heard of other publications from this source.

† How could this have been known to the Institute in Egypt?

concludes

concludes the volume. It appears to tell much, while in fact it tells little or nothing; as will be evident from the most interesting paragraph which it contains:

'We approached *Thebes*—Thebes, the very name of which excites the recollection of great ideas. As if it had been possible that it could escape me, I delineated it at as great a distance as I could perceive it; and as I made this design, I indulged the hope, that you would one day participate the sentiment by which I was animated. We were obliged to traverse it rapidly, and scarcely had I viewed it a moment, when I was forced to quit it.

'There was a colossus which could only be measured by the eye, and by the astonishment which it occasioned. On the right were embowelled and sculptured mountains; on the left, temples, which, at more than a league's distance, appeared like other rocks; and palaces, like other temples, from which I was snatched. I turned round mechanically to seek for the hundred gates, a poetic expression, by which Homer intended to paint, in a single word, this superb city, loading the earth with the weight of its porticoes, and so large, that Egypt could scarcely contain its extent. Seven journies have not satisfied the curiosity excited by the first; and it was not before the fourth, that I reached the other bank of the river.'

If M. Denon has made seven journies to these stupendous monuments of antiquity, why does he content himself with merely relating his first and most unsatisfactory visit?

Allowing, however, the incompetency of this publication to satisfy the curiosity of those who are anxious for new and ample information, relative to the antiquities and present state of Egypt, it must yet be admitted that it contains a quantity of instructive matter; and that it may in general be very thankfully received. Most of the subjects treated in these papers relate to the arts, and to natural history. We have Memoirs on the manufacture of gun-powder—on Pompey's pillar—on the wing of the ostrich—on the Arabian horses—on the prevailing Ophthalmia of Egypt—on a new species of Nymphæa—on the colours of the sea—on the dying of cotton and flax, by means of the Carthamus—on the Lake Menzaleh—on the Tanitique branch of the Nile—on the valley of Natron—on the topography of the Dry River; on the Coptic monasteries * (an amusing paper)—on the Djeouaby Arabs, and the Bedouins—on the dying properties of the Hhenne—on processes for correcting the defects of particular kinds of steel and cast iron (a paper which has no reference to the Egyptian expedition)—on the use of oil in the plague—on the geogra-

* See some account of these monasteries and their inhabitants, extracted from Sonnini's Travels in Egypt, in M. R. vol. xxx. N. S. p. 124, &c.

phical position of Alexandria, and on the direction, variation, and dip of the magnetic needle—on the slime of the Nile—on the Fountain of Moses, &c.

This enumeration of the contents is a sufficient intimation of the kind of amusement which may be expected from this volume. The subjects discussed may have afforded some employment to the French literati who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt: but, as they have explored, under peculiar advantages, a country hitherto imperfectly known, on account of the dangers and difficulties to which the researches of European travellers have been exposed, we may reasonably expect a more particular description of the antiquities and present state of Egypt than has hitherto been exhibited.

The language of this work is sometimes pompous, as when we read of 'the water of a well being at its *maximum of elevation;*' and sometimes incorrect, as when mention is made of 'plowing in directions *perpendicular to* each other.' Do these improprieties attach to the translator, or are they the faults of the original?

Moo.y.

ART. IV. *A General View of the Agriculture in the County of Perth:* with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. By James Robertson, D D. Minister at Callander in the County of Perth. Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 8vo. pp. 575. 8s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1799.

As the several Reports of Counties drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture have come before us, we have noticed with pleasure the commendable attention which is paid, in all parts, to the agricultural improvement of our "sea-girt isle;" and we congratulate the country at large, on the ability usually displayed by those gentlemen who have undertaken general views of particular districts. The county of Perth has been fortunate in its reporter. Dr. Robertson appears to have taken peculiar pains with his subject; he writes, he assures us, 'without bias or prejudice, unawed by fear, and unsolicitous of adulation;' and he seems, on the whole, to state facts with that fairness which cannot but incline us to respect his testimony. We are reminded, in the preface, that this work is 'a compilation partly from Mr. Marshall's Report of the central Highlands, Mr. Donaldson's of the Carse of Gowrie, and a Report of the Southern Districts, by the author, and partly from a new Survey of the Provinces, which had not formerly been explored; together with Remarks transmitted to the Board in consequence of these Reports.'

Previously

Previously to our giving, as we have done in former instances, an abstract of some of the leading particulars contained in this View of Perthshire, we shall amuse our readers with Dr. R.'s encomium on agriculture in general:

'Of all the branches of natural philosophy, we know, that is the most important, which investigates the causes of the fertility of the earth, in producing sustenance for the human kind. Others may be more splendid; but this is the most useful. The knowledge of the causes and cure of diseases, incident to man, may claim the second place. Mechanics promote our convenience and safety in various respects; navigation, as founded on astronomy, facilitates our intercourse with distant nations. These and other branches of this wonderful system of the providence of the Creator, minister to our comfort, merit our attention and claim our gratitude; but agriculture alone feeds the lamp of life, and enables us to be capable of that gratitude, which is due to the Author of our being and of our well-being. She alone traces the footsteps of nature, and seconds her efforts, in providing us with food to eat and raiment to put on. She is the parent of society, and the nursing mother, to whose breasts we all cling, and in whose lap we are reared. She has made the desert a fruitful field; she has planted grain where forests grew; she clothes our land with grass for cattle and with the herb for the use of man. She fills our houses with plenty, our hearts with gladness, and puts into our hands the staff of life.'

The county of Perth is estimated to contain, in round numbers, 5000 square miles; which amount to 3,200,000 acres of Scots measure, or 4,068,640 English acres; and the mildness of its climate we are desired to infer from the following circumstances; that barley has been reaped in good order, nine weeks after it was sown; that sown grass has been in rick, on the 15th of May, O. S.; and on the 29th of the same month, six Scots pints of strawberries have been gathered in the open garden *.—Its soil is various.—Its mineral productions are coal, slate, lime, and free-stone; of which latter there was an excellent quarry at Kingoodie, where blocks were raised 50 feet in length, 16 broad, and 3 thick: but the act for imposing a duty on stone carried coast-ward, in 1794, has caused the work performed at this quarry to decline. Mention is also made of a valuable clay, superior in quality, for pottery and glass-house purposes, to that of Stourbridge in Worcestershire.—In the chapter on the *State of Property*, we are informed that a great proportion of the county is freehold; and that there are few

* Are these facts, which may have taken place on particularly favoured spots, fair specimens of the general climature? Perhaps not, for at p. 61. the Doctor speaks of 'the sterile soil and inhospitable climate of North Britain.'

counties in Scotland, in which the commoners are more distinguished by their education, their manners, their enlarged views, the love of their country, and the extent of their property. The farm-houses are not *now* mean hovels, without light and air, but are substantially built, having two floors, and *very few* want glass windows; yet the houses of the ordinary tenantry are still mean, the occupier and his cattle lodging under the same roof.

Besides the town of Perth, this county contains upwards of 70 towns and villages, some of which are very thriving; a most desirable thing for humanity, their inhabitants being, as Dr. R. observes, 'more *hardy* than the deformed spawn and jail sweepings of great towns.'—In the chapter on the mode of occupation, Dr. R., adverting to the state of society in former times as unpropitious to agricultural improvements, judiciously remarks that, though 'the parent of industry is the desire of comfort, yet industry can never flourish, nor bear fruit, unless the hedge of the law be planted around it.' He also notices the ancient kind of occupancy called *run-rig* *, which is giving way to better regulations, though much remains to be done for the improvement of the county.—The general average of the size of farms is from 100 to 300 acres.—Rent is for the most part doubled within these thirty years; its average, on the best soils, from 20 to 30 shillings an acre; *i. e.* Scots acre, or 6084 square yards; or about one-fifth more than an English acre, which is 4840 square yards. Moors and sheep-walks are rented not by the acre, but by the *soum* (a term denoting the pasture of a full grown cow) at an average of 7s. or 8s. a soum. The valued rent of the county is 332,412l. 3s. 4d. Scots.—Though there are no tithes in Scotland, many of the ministers have a certain proportion of their stipends paid in grain, from the produce of their parishes; and the remainder in money.

On the subject of *Poor-rates*, we shall transcribe a short passage, which merits the consideration of the inhabitants of South Britain. 'There is no such thing as poor-rates in this country, in the same sense, in which it is understood on the south side of the Tweed. The poor are generally supported by a voluntary charity collected from the parishioners every

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'* Not like the common fields in England or Scotland (as some suppose) where no boundaries are marked between the different possessors, but in alternate ridges, having a bank of waste land for the boundary between every two ridges; and to add to the evil, one farmer possessed this year, what his neighbour did possess the former. Not only farms, but in some instances estates were divided in this manner, especially when a property fell into the hands of co-heirs.'

Sabbath,

Sabbath, together with the interest of sums bequeathed by pious persons for their use, some petty fines for breaches of decorum, certain dues for the proclamation of banns, the use of the mort-cloth (the pall) and other casualties. This fund is managed by the minister and elders, under the controul of the heritors of each parish.' To this a note is added: 'wherever poor-rates have been introduced, the amount of them has rapidly increased and debauchery flourished.'

As a spirit of improvement has diffused itself throughout Great Britain, we were not surprized to find that the aukward implements of agriculture are daily disappearing; and that implements constructed on judicious models are coming into use: but we were astonished to learn that 'threshing of corn by machinery has been practised in Perthshire for near half a century.'—Very few oxen are used for draught.—Inclosing has made a rapid progress within fifty years; yet three-fifths of the arable land remain open.—Mention is made of a larch hedge.—The advantage of *belting*, in this cold region, is particularly urged and illustrated.—Rotations of crops in some districts are specified: but it is confessed that, 'in many parts, the farmers have no regular rotation, but plow the land as long as it will carry any crop, and when it will not even carry oats they let it out to rest.' This is lamentable husbandry.

The cultivation of wheat is become general; and 10 bolls (or sacks) form a good average return. After so encouraging a statement, exceeding the average produce in Middlesex, we do not wonder that the culture of wheat should become general in Perthshire; yet we are told that oats are the grain most commonly sown; because they produce a tolerable crop, where often no other corn would succeed. Dr. Johnson's account of this grain is not now true, (see his Dictionary, art. *Oats*,) since, according to Dr. R., 'wheaten bread has very much supplanted the oat-cakes.'—Flax is cultivated to a considerable extent, since the amount of the stamped linen for this county is 248,619l. 6s. 8d.—Potatoes are also largely cultivated; and it was not uncommon, till forbidden by law, to extract a spirit from them.—We are informed, in the section on Turnips, that in some cases the fly is avoided by sowing the seeds of two different years; and the author also adds that 'he never saw turnips destroyed by vermin (he means, we suppose, the insect called the fly,) that were sown with lime.'—Rye grass and red clover are the artificial grasses in most esteem; sain-foin, lucern, and burnet, are not cultivated.

The pastures of the county of Perth on good land are thus described: 'They are as rich as in any part of Britain: the grass is as luxuriant, the pile as close, and the natural white clover

clover and daisy as thick as they can stand.' In the chapter on Gardens and Orchards, we read of an orchard let for about 100l. a year, and of walnuts on a wall.—Though this reporter complains of the destruction of the Woods in former times, the county of Perth is not altogether denuded; there is one natural fir wood which covers 2566 acres of land; and it has more oak woods, and of greater value, than all the rest of Scotland. Dr. Robertson argues strenuously for the plantation of wastes and moors, by maintaining that the climate was milder in former times from its having been more wooded than at present; and that the inhabitants of the North have only to restore the same cause to produce the same effect.—The chapter on *Live Stock* informs us that the Perthshire cows are in general of a bad breed; that the sheep are numerous, amounting to 222,000; that there are some red-deer in the forests; that dove-cots are rare, (which Dr. R. considers as a favourable circumstance, since a pigeon will consume, in two or three days, grain equal to its value,) and that bees thrive in the sheltered parts of the hilly country.

The chapter on *Rural Economy* states the price of labour to have been doubled within the last twenty-five years; that common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a day; and that the average price of butcher's meat is from three pence to five pence the lb. Dutch weight (1 7½ oz.).—Under the head of *Political Economy*, are classed Roads, Canals, and Embankments, Fairs, Weekly Markets, Commerce, Manufactures, Poor *, and Population; which last is stated to be in an increasing state, and to amount at present, for the whole county, to 143,123. The Obstacles to Improvement are stated to be Intermixture of Land, Runrig, unascertained boundaries of Estates, Servitudes, Thirlage †, Shortness of Leases, Distance from Manure, and Commons; not to mention loose and vague contracts between landlord and tenants, and clumsy and cheap implements of husbandry. Since, however, in his section on *The Genius of the People of the County of Perth*, the Doctor compliments them as having a spirit of Improvement, it may be presumed that these obstacles will in a

* The author reprobates the encouragement given by *weak* Christians to vagrants; and the bad policy of magistrates in contenting themselves with turning them out of their respective parishes, to become nuisances to others. He thinks that every parish should have a bridewell to confine to hard labour all idle and dissolute vagrants. All who can work, and will not, should be made to work,

† This is an exorbitant mulcture for the benefit of a mill to grind their corn; see p. 396.

great

great measure be removed; and that his hints for the amelioration of the County will be honoured with that attention which they seem to merit.

Respecting the discriminating features of the County of Perth, the following remarks occur in the preliminary observations:

'The land, to which this survey refers, seems to divide that part of Scotland on the south, which is generally adapted to the raising of grain, from that on the north, which, with few exceptions, is more fitted for pasture.

'It is also singular, that the county under review divides those parts of the kingdom on the north, where firs abounded in former times, which are still found in the mosses, from those in the south, which carried oaks and a variety of other wood, but no firs, so far as I have ever heard. Nature herself, which never errs, appears to have clad our bleak mountains with a mantle, which is for ever green; while she had planted trees, which shed their leaves, where ornament and shelter were less necessary, lest perhaps the verdure of the ground would be too much intercepted from the eye of man.

'In this county is the boundary between those parts of Britain, where coal has been discovered, and these, where coal has not hitherto been found; that useful fossil, which is so necessary for the comfort of the southern districts, being less requisite in the north, where extensive forests of the pine, the best of all fuel, formerly grew, and still grow spontaneously.

'Here is also the division betwixt the granite and the free stone; there being no free stone north of us, and the granite less frequent than the free stone on the south. Our hewing-stone quarries gradually harden, as you approach the Grampians.

'Slates, that beautiful covering for houses, are found in few parts of Britain, south of this county.

'Another distinguishing feature of this county is, that it contains more oak woods, than are to be found in all the other counties of North Britain.'

The Report concludes, as it began, with the praises of Agriculture; and with assuring the writer's countrymen, that great advantages will result from their adopting his line of cultivation.

An Appendix, including a variety of useful papers, is subjoined: but, unlike the other County Reports, this volume is illustrated by no plates, (though references are made to some,) nor with even a map of the county. It wants also a table of contents, and a glossary of provincialisms. There is indeed, at the beginning, a good table of weights and measures, with an index at the end: but this latter is very defective. Scotticisms abound, such as 'a quarry is *broke upon*;' 'to *raise an action*,' for to enter an action; 'sowing their *corns*,' for corn; 'land *sown out*;' '*followed out*;' '*unsimilar*;' 'beyond my power *to condescend*

condescend upon,' &c. All these circumstances, however, are "dust on the scale," compared with the intrinsic merit of the work, which must remain a convincing testimony of Dr. R.'s industry and good sense; and if he has manifested some partiality in his statements, they may be attributed to the commendable view of stimulating his countrymen to the most laudable exertions.

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ART. V. *The New Farmer's Calendar; or Monthly Remembrancer*, for all kinds of Country Business: comprehending all the material Improvements in the New Husbandry, with the Management of Live Stock. Inscribed to the Farmers of Great Britain. By a Farmer and Breeder. 8vo. pp. 616. 9s. Boards. Symonds. 1800.

IN the business of farming, no extensive and accurate knowlege can be acquired without experience: but, since experience, in this as in other cases, keeps a dear school, the information to be derived from books is not to be despised; for it may at least aid us in making experiments, and assist us in turning them to a better account than otherwise we should be able to do. What, indeed, is a well-written practical agricultural work, but a record or memorial of the processes of others; and of the maxims, principles, and general rules which the experimenters have deduced from them? Farming, as a science, has its basis in certain doctrines or principles; and though their application may be extremely various, it is not unadvisable to found our practice on a knowlege of them. The more they are considered by practical men, the more perfect and beneficial will be the operations of husbandry; and for this reason, we think that the country may congratulate itself on the publication of so many agricultural books as have lately appeared; which, though of different merit, will all contribute to awaken general discussion, and to diffuse a truly useful species of knowlege.

The volume before us is a summary of agricultural information, which will be acceptable to young farmers; especially the *Calendar* part, which details the business required to be done on a farm, in each month, from January to December. The author might perhaps be no loser by offering to the public the 140 pages containing this *Monthly Calendar*, as a distinct work. It affords, in a short compass, a number of useful hints; which may not only be of great service to the inexperienced, but may tend to superinduce an habit of attention and regularity on those who have for years been accustomed to the farming business. An idea of the Calendar may be formed from

* By John Lawrence, author of the Treatise on Horses; See Rev. Vol 30. p. 113.

from a single specimen of the *Notitiæ* prefixed to the instructions for each month.

'JANUARY.

'The general course of business upon a farm, during the present month, is as follows: *Threshing—Superintendance of Cattle—Cartage of Manure or Earth—Road Work—Making or repairing Fences—Draining—Repairs of any kind befitting the Season—Sawing and preparing Timber for Use—Destruction of Vermin, or, in short, any useful Application of the Servants and Team, in order to profit by the opportunity of all tillage being at a stand.*'

In the section of the Calendar which exhibits the work required in *June*, the author shews his wish of having no time lost during the season of ingathering; and he therefore endeavours to encourage farmers to work, at hay and harvest-time, on Sundays: observing that there is an old law still in force on our statute book, permitting the farmer, at these seasons, to make use of the seventh day. As this statute is not mentioned in *Burn*, (the book generally consulted in the country,) the writer should have given a particular reference to it.

The notices relative to the months of *July* and *August* contain hints to young farmers not to think of '*penny-wise* savings in time of harvest, as these may prove *pound-foolishness*;' and moreover 'to agree with their mowers and reapers, both at hay and harvest time, to finish their work by cutting down all the weeds in the hedge rows.'

The remaining part of the volume, which is a compilation from other agricultural works, combined with the author's own observation and experience, abounds with useful hints and remarks under the following heads—Hiring and stocking Farms—Soils and Manures—Implements of Husbandry,—Draining, Fencing—Farm-Yard, Form, and Management—Vermin—Irrigation and Warping—Woods and Plantations—Tillage and Fallowing—Drill Husbandry—Dibbling Seed—Blights—Course of Crops—Cattle Crops—Winter preservation of roots, &c.—Meadow and Pasture—Live Stock, Breeding, and Improvement—Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbits, Poultry, &c.

Of gentleman-farming, and on the new husbandry, the author thus writes:

'In the conduct of the farming business, it has always been the fashion to lay much stress on the difference between the gentleman and the labouring farmer, and to allow a decided superiority to the latter, nay, even to deny all possibility of the former deriving profit from the practice of husbandry. The matter has been improperly stated. Nothing can be more true, than that the man, whether gentleman or farmer, who determines to remain ignorant of his busi-

ness, and who indolently suffers himself to be cheated through the nose, will have a fair chance to be everlastingly unsuccessful. But grant the gentleman a moderate portion of the science of agriculture, and a decent competency of activity and resolution, and I conceive the balance will preponderate even heavily on his side, whatever may be the quantity of lands, from a cabbage-garden, to a farm of a thousand acres. The personal labour, and superintendance, of the meer common farmer, in the old beaten track, can never stand in competition with the advantages of the new husbandry, of the most productive kinds of live stock, of an ample portion of manure, and of the garden cleanness of the hoe-culture.

'Agriculture viewed in a trading light, perhaps makes as ample a return for the use of money, as any domestic concern whatever; and although such be not the general custom, it is easy enough of proof, that very great capitals, to the amount of twenty, thirty, or forty thousand pounds, and upwards, might be safely and prosperously employed upon an extensive farm. The cultivator of two thousand acres, who should fully stock according to the principles of the new husbandry, breed and fat his own cattle, consuming all his spring-corn at home; bacon his hogs, and meal his own wheat, would find occasion for sums of very high account. His articles being all those of the first necessity, and being without the obligation of allowing credit, the profits would be more certain, and the risks less, than in any mercantile concern.

'In what consists the new husbandry, so often quoted by agricultural writers, without a definition?—In allotting certain portions of an arable farm to the purpose of summer and winter feeding a stock of cattle, sufficient with their dung to manure and fertilize the whole of the land. In the eradicating, as far as possible, all useless vegetation with the hoe. In the use of the various improved, or newly invented implements, for the purpose of expediting, or abridging labour, and in the judicious selection of domestic animals.

'The usage of the old husbandry, (too generally prevalent indeed at this hour) is to place very little dependance on the profit of live stock, to feed very few, excepting those animals absolutely necessary for labour; to reject the hoe-culture, perhaps altogether, to foul the land by repeated corn-crops, and to clean it partially and insufficiently, by summer-fallows, or seed it in its foul state, for a temporary ley.'

The author opposes the doctrine of *Fallowing*, supported by Mr. Boys and Mr. Pitt in their County Surveys, (see Rev. vol. xxxi. p. 29.) and he contends that 'the earth requires no rest, but rather exercise and good nourishment.' P. 326. Though, however, this be a good principle generally to inculcate, it may not be wise universally to apply it. In these and other matters, farmers must feel their way.

Under the head of Course of Crops, it is observed, '*that man follows the best course, who drains, pulverizes, and cleans his land, keeping it in constant heart with animal manure*; and that the

the main point in farming, never to be forgotten, is *to grow winter-provision adequate to the support of such a stock of cattle, as with their dung will keep the farm in constant good heart.*'

More than a hundred pages are employed in describing the *Nature and Management of Domestic Animals or Live Stock.* Here the author presumes on his experience, speaks as it were *ex cathedrâ*, and talks of 'orthodoxy and anathema,' and of 'certain points, out of the pale of which, no animal should be saved.' Passing over such language and such allusions in an agricultural treatise, we shall content ourselves with copying his marks of goodness of shape:

'*General symmetry and harmony of parts; that is to say, an equal and proportional union of length, depth, and substance;—the head not large, or long, but neatly shaped;—eyes full and clear;—neck not long, but inclining to thinness, decreasing, or tapering towards the head;—chest wide and full;—legs by no means long, fore ones straight, the shanks clean and fine;—feet even and sound, the toes turned neither in nor out;—girth deep; back and loins straight and broad;—Belly capacious, without swagging;—quarters deep and capacious, the flesh reaching down to the hocks, from which, the legs forming an angle, the feet will stand sufficiently under the loins;—distance as great, at least, between the hinder as fore feet.*'

For the comment on this text, and for many other useful ideas relative to breeding and choosing cattle, we must refer to the work itself; which is written with as much sprightliness as can be desired in a farming book, and with not a few of the agricultural vulgarisms; such as, 'no more worse than nothing at all,' 'cheating *through the nose*,' and, 'dunging to *the tune of* 40 loads per acre,' &c. The author talks, moreover, of the farmer's 'daily or weekly *bible-excursions*;' by which, perhaps, he would express (aukwardly enough) the farmer's reading of his bible.

A ground Plan of a Farm Yard fronts the title, but its value is diminished by its not being made to any scale.

Mooy.

ART. VI. *The History of Berwick upon Tweed*, including a short Account of the Villages of Tweedmouth and Spittal, &c. By John Fuller, M. D. Berwick. 8vo. pp. 670. 7s. 6d. Boards; (on fine Paper, 10s. 6d.) Butterworth, &c. London. 1799.

THIS work is dedicated to Sir John Sinclair, on whose statistical account of Scotland the author bestows the most unqualified praise. He seems, indeed, in this history of Berwick, to wish to follow Sir John's example; and from a comprehensive view of the former and present state of the agriculture and commerce of his native town, to propose what he conceives to be the best means of improving both, and of promoting

moting the real happiness of the inhabitants, by directing their attention to those objects in which they are most deeply interested. This design is no doubt truly benevolent and patriotic: but surely it was not necessary, in order to impress on the reader's mind the importance and utility of agriculture, to give an account of man in a savage state; nor to present us with various other observations which here occur, and which seem to originate in the professional bias of the author's ideas.

The new system of education, which Dr. Fuller recommends for our farmers, will appear rather singular: but it is worthy of consideration:

'When we contemplate the faculty which our incomprehensible store-house of ideas and of knowledge possesses, in that the more it receives and lays up, its capacity and desire for receiving more, especially if the matter be pure and instructive, increases in proportion, and the powers of retention are thereby enlarged and strengthened; our souls are filled with astonishment and a soothing awe. The husbandman ought, in his turn, to go into the schools, and taking up the pen and compasses, make himself master of the elements of mathematics, with their application to mechanics; he must afterwards resort to the chemical elaboratory, where, plying diligently until he acquires a thorough knowledge of the most essential doctrines of chemistry, let him attend the academical chair on agriculture in the University of Edinburgh; after all which, he will return to the culture of the earth furnished with a stock of geometrical and chemical information, which, being founded on certain data, standing the test of demonstrative proof, he will thereby be enabled scientifically to comprehend the construction and powers of all the utensils used in husbandry, and by which he will be enabled to add to their improvement. By chemical analysis it will be greatly in his power to evolve and discover the nature and properties of which the different soils are composed, and also the chemical principles of all the various manures. From these acquisitions, and the knowledge he will derive from the professor's lectures, he will thence be enabled to determine what manures are adapted to certain soils, and in what proportions they ought to be used. By all which, combined with the knowledge to be derived from experience, he will then find himself capable of forming a more fixed and regular system, founded on the principles of consistency and truth, which must lead to a more successful practice of farming.'

As the Doctor seems to be a friend to learning, he will not accuse us of pedantry, if we observe that Xenophon in his *Oeconomics* appears to entertain very different sentiments of the education, manners, and habits of a farmer, in the fine character which he has drawn of Ischomachus: but we do not mean to say that the opinions of Xenophon, on this subject, should be the opinions of these days.

Dr.

Dr. Fuller next assigns ten causes for the slow progress that has been made in the science of agriculture, until of *late* years:—but he omits one which has been considered by some able writers as the most important;—the preference that has been given to manufactures in many states of Europe, particularly in France during the administration of Colbert. As we have not leisure to examine this intricate subject as it deserves, we shall proceed to the next chapter; which contains an account of the situation and extent of the town, with a description of the scenery of the neighbourhood. The most pleasing part of the description may be found in the following extract:

'The luxuriant verdure of the banks of the Tweed and adjoining fields, together with Spring Gardens, enrich and embellish this interesting piece of scenery.

'These gardens are situated about half a mile from the farther extremity of the suburb of the town, and stretch along the steep banks of the north side of the river. They enjoy much of the genial warmth of the sun from their so completely facing that animating luminary. From whatever quarter these Gardens are viewed in the vernal and summer months, the several little clumps of planting, which are irregularly interspersed through them, some being situated on projecting eminences, and others shooting forth their exuberant foliage, from natural excavations, impart to the whole a considerable degree of rural simplicity, and no small share of a romantic and picturesque appearance.

'The scenery of this district of the Tweed will, in the course of a few years, derive much additional richness and ornament from those plantations which have lately been made by Sir Francis Blake, from the banks at New Water Haugh along the side of the river, and which extend nearly to those young plantings situated on the west side of Spring Gardens. Hallydown Hill, famous in the history of Berwick, is distinctly seen from many parts of the walls and the immediate vicinity of the town, being distant from it two miles north by west. This eminence fully commands the whole of the town and quay: were the top of it planted with trees, it would become an useful object, as it would afford an excellent land-mark for ships at sea, and would also greatly heighten the scenery of the neighbourhood. The rich inclosed fields intervening between Tweedmouth and Ord House, through which there is a pleasant foot road leading to the village of East Ord, look beautiful and enlivening viewed from the ramparts and other places of the town.

'In looking down the river, either from Spring Gardens or the Old Castle, we are presented with a scene truly picturesque and captivating, composed of the Bridge with its fifteen arches, several windings of the Tweed, most part of Berwick, and all Tweedmouth and Spittal. Standing in either of these situations, and extending the view farther in the same direction, we distinctly behold Holy Island, with its castle, situated at the extremity of the bay, about ten miles distant by sea, and twelve by land. In a clear day, we plainly

perceive the houses, the sandy beach, and the foaming surf on the western parts of the island. In some states of the atmosphere, the castle appears in the figure of a large cone, suspended between heaven and the ocean, forming a singular and romantic object, from which the eye cannot withdraw itself without reluctance. In exercising the powers of vision in a south-east direction from the island, Bamborough Castle, built on stupendous perpendicular rocks, overlooking the sea, twenty miles distant from Berwick by land, appears in all the solemnity of rude magnificence. From all the northern and eastern parts of the ramparts, we have a most complete and interesting view of the bay, German Ocean, the island and castles just now noticed. Across the Tweed, near its junction with the sea, the land to the southward opens for several miles upon the view, but the variegated colourings of nature, succeeding to cultivation, are lost in the distant prospect. The beauties, too, of the landscape lie in confused arrangement; and frequently the whole is enveloped and totally obscured in sea vapour. The richest prospects which Berwick has to boast of are those from the Bridge, particularly during the time of fishing salmon; the richness of these views consists, in the first place, in the transparent Tweed, with stately majesty, gliding down between its proud, luxuriant, grassy banks. This enchanting river, after making many artless and beautiful windings, disembogues its waters into the German Ocean, and thereby produces a conflux and seeming discord with it; the point of which may be said to be manifested in the raging and roaring billows on the bar.'

The second chapter gives the history of the town, and abounds with many curious and interesting events. The 3d relates to public buildings, and offers little that can interest those who are not immediately connected with the town and the neighbourhood. The 4th contains an account of the constitution and government of Berwick. The 5th treats of the population of the town; whence it appears that, 50 years ago, the number of inhabitants amounted to 3816, and in the year 1796, from the most accurate calculations that could be made, the population did not fall short of 7930, and it is still increasing. The ecclesiastical state, which is the subject of the 6th chapter, is comprised in a few pages, containing nothing very remarkable.

It must be a subject of pleasing reflection to a humane and benevolent mind, that every town in the kingdom can boast of some public charities; and Berwick appears not to have been deficient in donations. The state of the poor, however, according to Dr. Fuller's account, (in chap. 7,) may admit of some melioration; although the regulations respecting diet and clothing appear to be judicious. The 8th chapter is very short, containing an account of the public schools, and places of education. The 9th is confined to the revenue, and the 10th to the military department. The 11th and 12th chapters are

more generally interesting, as the former relates to manufactures and trade, and the latter to the fisheries. The following account of the method of sending salmon from Berwick to London may convey information to some of our readers:

'All the salmon sent to London from this place, were, till of late, boiled and put into kits; but that practice has, for some years past, been laid aside. The whole of the salmon are now sent in ice, which has been discovered to preserve the fish fresh for a long time. How this came to be first known in Berwick was owing to the following circumstance: Mr. Dempster, a member of Parliament, about twelve years ago, calling on Mr. John Richardson of Perth, at his fishery, told him, it was a practice on the continent to pack salmon in ice, as it had been found to preserve them so fresh that they might be sent many hundred miles without spoiling. This induced Mr. Richardson to make the trial; the result of which not only corroborated the fact, but also proved to be very lucrative to Mr. Richardson.

'The same experiment was made here, and with success, in the year 1788. Since that period several ice houses * have been built in this plan; and the quantity of ice put into them yearly is astonishing. The two Companies laid in 7600 cart loads between them last winter; expence about 450l. for ice. There are 32 salmon coopers in Berwick.'

The two succeeding chapters relate to the police, manners, and customs; of which the author gives a pleasing representation.

Here Dr. Fuller concludes his remarks on the town; and the remaining part of the volume consists of a short account of the present agricultural state of the country part of the district; from which we extract the subsequent particulars:

'The following courses constitute the general system of husbandry practised in the parish:

1. Grass land or Lee.
2. Oats.
3. Potatoes.
4. Wheat.
5. Turnip.
6. Barley and grass seed.

Or,

1. Lee.
2. Oats.
3. Turnip or potatoes.
4. Wheat or barley and grass seeds.
5. Clover, once, sometimes twice, cut.
6. Wheat.
7. Beans.
8. Barley and grass seeds.

'* The aspect of ice houses should be towards the east, or south-east, for the advantage of the morning sun to expel the damp air, as that is more pernicious than warmth; for which reason trees, in the vicinity of an ice house, tend to its disadvantage. The best soil for an ice house to be made in is chalk, as it conveys away the waste water without any artificial drain; next to that, loose stony, earth, or gravelly soil. Its situation should be on the side of a hill, for the advantage of entering the cell upon a level.'

Or,

1. Lee.
2. Oats.
3. Potatoes or turnip.
4. Wheat.
5. Beans or pease, or barley with grass seeds.

'The subjoined course is proposed to be made trial of by one farmer in the Borough.

1. Fallow.
2. Wheat, with grass seeds.
3. Clover.
4. Drilled Beans.
5. Wheat.
6. Turnip or potatoes.
7. Barley and grass seeds, or wheat and grass seeds.

'We only know of one farmer who takes two white crops after grass. This person keeps one third of his farm in grass and two thirds in tillage.'—

'*Soil, Manures, Produce, Rent.*

'The soil of the in-field land of the township is a deep rich loam.

'Barley lands get three ploughings, and, if very foul, four, but this is seldom requisite.

'The manures mostly employed are horse and cow dung.

'The lands produce very weighty crops, especially the fields which lie along the side of the river, and the grain is of an exceedingly good quality.

'Potatoes are raised here in great quantities. The cottagers pay from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per acre besides tythe.

'The rent of the lands is about two guineas an acre besides tythe.

'The Common being now divided, that perplexing, unnatural, and oppressive privilege of inter-common is annihilated; and every person who is interested in the institution of equable laws and the cause of virtue—in personal safety and security of property, must rejoice, that, by the division of this Common, a lurking place is cut off from the profligate and abandoned.'

Miscellaneous observations follow, with a dissertation on those sciences which appear to be most intimately connected with the improvement of a country, and the advancement of the human mind. In the *Conclusion*, on the advantages and means of improvement, we find many remarks and propositions which appear to merit the consideration of the inhabitants and magistrates of this place.—An Appendix contains a copy of the charter of the town.—Several neat engravings, and a plan of Berwick, decorate the volume.

As this is the first statistical account of any town in England, the author is certainly intitled to praise for the undertaking; and the manner in which he has arranged his materials will probably meet with general approbation. He is also to be applauded for the attention which he has bestowed on the subject, for the accuracy and importance of his information, and for a number of useful and practical observations. On the other hand, he is sometimes too prolix, seems to affect a pomp

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of language and an ostentation of learning, and his style is not unfrequently defective in perspicuity and polish. It is with reluctance, however, that we pass any censure on the work of a man who appears to be actuated by the best motives, and whose knowlege claims our respect.

Ban.r & G. 2.

Art. VII. *Pictures of Poetry; Historical, Biographical, and Critical.* By Alex. Thomson, Esq. Author of Whist, and the Paradise of Taste *. Crown 8vo. pp. 250. 5s. Boards. Printed at Edinburgh, and sold in London by Longman and Rees. 1799.

This small work forms only part of a plan in which the author designs, if the reception of this effort should encourage him to persevere, to give a complete view of the advancement of polite literature, from the earliest account to the present time. The volume now offered to us chiefly relates to the literature of Greece, including also that of the Hebrews. It commences with a sketch of the court of Solomon, and ends with that of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The great variety of subjects, which such a plan must necessarily comprehend, are here divided into fourteen different poems; or, as the author calls them, *Pictures*; each comprizing all the anecdotes, historical and biographical, which he had collected relating to the particular topic denominating the poem: such for instance as 'Sappho, and the Triumphs of Female Genius'—'Homer and Hesiod, or the Utility of Poetry'—'Honours paid to Poetry, or Treatment of the Athenian Captives in Sicily,' &c. The second division of the work will treat of Roman Literature; the third will be occupied by the middle ages; and the fourth by the letters and poetry of the last three centuries.

Among the circumstances which may secure to this undertaking a favourable reception, in this age of indolent levity, is the *variety* which it holds out to attract attention; and which is to be found not only in the matter, but in the measure and composition of the work: some of the pieces being in blank verse †, some in the common couplet measure, some lyric, and

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* See M. R. vol. vi. N. S. p. 401. and vol. xxi. p. 274.

† In the arduous attempt to write blank verse, in which so few succeed, Mr. T. has been more unsuccessful than in any other portion of his work. Of the prosaic nature of his lines, the following instances will suffice:

'On hearing this, his Pupils did not chuse
To trust themselves within.—One of the two
Had often brav'd the shouts of enemies,
And tumult of the battle.'—

 ——'let

and some exhibiting two several modes of verse in the same poem. It must be confessed, however, that another kind of variety occurs here, which is not so likely to conciliate approbation;—viz. variety of *merit;* passages frequently presenting themselves, which have nothing to relieve the prosaic tameness that marks both the thought and the expression, while in others certainly we find true poetic imagery, sentiment, and measure. The reader may judge of the truth of these observations from a few specimens. The first we shall take from the picture of the Utility of Poetry; in which the author endeavours to claim religion as a theme for the Muse:

'In vain would critics, ev'n of highest name *,
The sacred Muse's dignity defame;
To aid Devotion's task her pow'r deny,
And to the ground her grov'ling pinions tie.
In vain to her impute the faults of those
Who woo'd her smiles, but woo'd in rhyming prose;
Who, wanting wings of energy and might,
Would fain have soar'd to some unusual height,
But dropt immediate down, and clos'd their shameful flight.
Thus on that creeping, dull, presumptuous race,
And not on her, redounds the dire disgrace.
What wonder then, if Waller's feeble tongue,
To childish love, and courtly trifles, strung,
Sunk, when he tried his slender voice to raise
Beneath the weight of Love's celestial praise †.
Or what if Cowley, whose outrageous wit
Could ne'er to judgment or to taste submit,
Disgrac'd the theme he labour'd to adorn,
And made his David's tale the critic's scorn ‡?
It was not thus, when Milton's voice began
To sing of Eden lost by guilty man:
Him on her wings celestial rapture bore
To heights which mortal never reach'd before:

——— 'let us, in haste, proceed,
Till we the Portico of Pallas reach;
In which, besides my ordinary band
Of pupils, I expect to-day to find
One who has long been absent from that school.
Young Alcibiades was to be there
An hour ere noon.'—
——— 'Their steps were now
Directed to the Forum; where a crowd
Already was assembled.'— — — — &c. &c.

'* See Dr. Johnson's strictures on this subject in his Life of Waller. Lives of the Poets, Vol. I. p. 397, &c.'

'† Waller's Poem on Divine Love is here alluded to.'

'‡ See Johnson's Critique on the Davideis in his Life of Cowley.'

Heav'n's

Heav'n's awful splendours to his sight display'd,
And all the horrors of the infernal shade.
It was not thus, when Young, in gloom embow'r'd *,
His nightly song of Lamentation pour'd;
And sought at last, from each domestic grief,
In fair Religion's hopes, a sure relief;
When he display'd Redemption's wond'rous plan,
And prov'd, beyond a doubt, Immortal Man.
What'er in him correcter Taste may blame
'Tis sure no want of Ardour's holy flame.
It was not thus, when Pope's harmonious lyre,
Caught from Isaiah's lips the hallow'd fire †:
Nor thus, when Addison, with polish'd care,
Made Moon and Stars their wond'rous birth declare ‡:
Nor yet when Thomson breath'd his grateful soul
To Him at whose command the Seasons roll,
In that exalted hymn which crowns the finish'd whole.
And still when bards like these, such subjects choose,
No want of vigour shall depress the Muse;
But other Miltons, other Youngs arise,
And lift their raptur'd audience to the skies;
And teach them, soaring on Devotion's wings,
To look contemptuous down on sublunary things.'

The following extract is from the Picture of 'Homer the Rhapsodist:' this piece is entirely lyric:

'While thus o'er Battle's hateful hues,
He pour'd the splendour of his Muse,
Deck'd with glory's glitt'ring wreath,
Ev'ry savage deed of death,
And ev'ry gaping, ghastly wound,
To Music's richest notes attun'd;
Each youthful bosom caught the infectious rage
That stream'd incessant from his magic lyre,
Some haughty foeman would in thought engage,
And check his fury with their martial fire.

'But now to more terrific themes,
To fabling Fancy's wilder dreams,
The pow'rful bard devotes his changing lyre;
In combat vain how Thetis' child
Against the whelming river toil'd,

'* ——————— In darkness I'm embow'r'd;
Delightful gloom.' Night Thoughts, V. 204.

'† Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire.'—
Pope's Messiah, 6.

'‡ Alluding to his elegant and well known hymn:
The spacious Firmament on high.'

Till Vulcan, aided with the strength of fire * ;
How Sparta's prince, his fortune to explore,
Enthrall'd the changeful wizard of the sea ;
Heard him, a serpent hiss, a lion roar,
Blaze in a flame, and blossom in a tree † ;
The Cyclops' gloomy cave then rose to view,
And all the horrors of his bloody meal ;
The blank despair that seiz'd Ulysses' crew,
While in their fellows' fate their own they feel,
Until their dauntless monarch sage,
With hopes of safety, rous'd their rage ;
When all with beating hearts drew nigh,
And, on the sleeping monster's eye,
The fiery vengeance sudden taught to fall,
And quench'd, in endless night, his solitary ball ‡.

' What next he sung was Circe's sea-girt bow'r,
And how the same undaunted chief
Withstood the charms of magic pow'r,
And to his comrades brought relief ;
When all had lost the human face divine,
Transformed by wicked arts to grov'ling swine §.
Then how with vain regret the hero saw,
Betwixt fell Scylla and Charybdis dire,
Crush'd in the wat'ry monsters boiling maw,
Six brave companions wretchedly expire ‖ ;
How Fate's command constrains him next to steer
Down to the dusky regions of the dead,
To hold high converse with the Theban seer,
And shows him there his mother's mournful shade,
With many a hero old, and heroine's ghost,
Which glide in shadowy shoals along the dreary coast ¶.

' While thus the lyre, with heav'nly tongue,
Words of wildest wonder sung,
Each Girl and Boy,
With eager joy,
Around its master fondly hung.
In deep attention to the thrilling strain,
They drank each accent up with eager ear,
And felt, with strange delight, through ev'ry vein,
The chilling progress of the frost of fear.'

We should not expect, from the author of this poem, such a couplet as this, which closes one of his compositions :

' But lest our readers should their patience lose
Here, for the present, let us *halt*, oh Muse !'

' * Iliad xxi. † Odyssey iv. ‡ Odyssey ix. § Odyssey x.
‖ Odyssey xii. ¶ Odyssey xi.'

The

The piece on the *Madness of Poets* is the only one that is written in the measure there adopted; and it seems well fitted for the anecdotes which it retails. For example:

'In spite of all this, yet we cannot deny
The Madness of some of the fanciful fry.
Lucretius, for one, an example affords,
Not so easy to clothe in the decentest words;
The hand of his Mistress presented the bowl,
Whose contents quite unsettled his rational soul:
By the succours of art, she desir'd to improve
His natural relish for matters of Love;
Which the reader will see was sufficiently strong,
If he reads the Fourth Book of his wonderful Song.
But the drugs were too fierce for his volatile brains:
The Love is soon quench'd, but the Madness remains:
Distraction succeeds to his amorous rage,
And long ere his time drives him off from the Stage *.
'The Bard, who in Epic and Pastoral shin'd,
Had his intellects also by Love undermin'd;
Poor Tasso: who sigh'd for too lofty a Dame,
And reap'd only despair as the fruit of his flame;
Hence that mental disease which reveal'd to his eye
Such objects as no other mortal could spy;
And brought to him daily, at Lunacy's hour,
That affable Sprite, that invisible Pow'r,
Who convers'd with him long, and, the conference o'er,
Was conducted with all due respect to the door †.
'Lee, too, whose wild flights no discretion could bind,
For the space of four years, was in Bedlam confin'd;
And there to a Scribbler gave that repartee,
Which has oft been recorded, but not yet by me.
Says the Fop to the Bard, in his ill natur'd fun:
"To write like a Madman is easily done."
"Not so," answers Lee, "you are wrong if you please,
But to write like a Fool is the matter of ease ‡."

To accomplish with success a design such as that which Mr. Thomson has conceived, not only considerable poetic talents are requisite, but a fund of classical learning, nice taste, and a discriminating judgment. We think that, with some limitation, Mr. T. has manifested valid claims to these qualities; and that, on the whole, this portion of his work is executed with a degree of ability which intitles it to public patronage.

'* Such is the account of the death of this Poet, transmitted to us in the Eusebian Chronicle.'
'† See all the Lives of Tasso.'
'‡ See the Biographia Dramatica, Article Lee.'

Wall..e.

ART.

ART. VIII. *An Introduction to Harmony.* By William Shield. 4to. pp. 125. 18s. Boards. Robinsons. 1800.

FRONTI nulla fides is an axiom which will often apply as well to books as to men. In general, the pretensions of a title-page are inadequately fulfilled in the volume: but, in the present instance, the work accomplishes much more than its modest title promises. *An Introduction to Harmony* seems to refer only to the chords in thorough-bass: but this ingenious author has extended the acceptation of the word Harmony to Melody, Modulation, and Effects. Though the first rudiments of music are here compressed into a small compass, the refinements of the art are detailed at considerable length; and the author's precepts seem not to arise from study and meditation only, but to be the offspring of long practice and experience.

As few extracts from such a performance would be intelligible, unless we could copy the plates, we shall give our readers a view of the contents; pointing out those parts which we think are the best executed, and most likely not only to satisfy musical students, but to please the oldest and most fastidious Professors and Dilettanti.

Crediting his readers for musical *præcognita*, as far as the first elements, Mr. Shield gives neither Gamut, Time-table, nor Characters, in the common way: but, with merely the 8 notes of the diatonic scale, from C to c, he proceeds directly to Intervals, and the common chord and its derivatives: that is, the chord of the 6th, and $\frac{6}{4}$. He then explains the difference between a major and minor 3d.—Similar and contrary motion—Forbidden progressions of 5ths and 8ths in similar motion, in the extreme and intermediate parts of a chord—Regular succession of 6ths allowed—Oblique motion—Leading note or sharp 7th of a key—Perfect and imperfect concord—Example of plain counterpoint, or note against note in 4 parts; in which the 2d violin moves in constant 6ths with the base.—The 4 Clefs in general use—Minor 7th and its derivatives—Inversion of Chords explained—A Glee for four Voices, (we believe) by the author of this work—Modern character for the increase and decrease of Sound—Imperfect or false 5th allowed—Perfect 5ths prohibited—Russian Air variously harmonized—Favourite Progression (we should rather say modulation) with old authors, from the chord of A to G natural—Accidental sharps and flats—(we have not been told what the terms sharp and flat mean, nor what are the characters which express them: but these are supposed to have been already known, before a student thinks of thorough-bass, or composition)—Harmony, in chords which accompany the scale or 8 notes,

8 notes, ascending and descending in the bass—Octaves between the first and second treble, as well as tenor and base, allowed, and sometimes producing agreeable effect—All the notes of the chords to the bass scale figured, in the order in which they lie in the hand.

Thus far we have only had common rudiments, and such as every book of instructions for young musicians must necessarily contain, though they are here given in a more short and concise manner: but now the author proposes a new, and, we think, an admirable scheme for teaching the laws of harmony, or thorough-bass, on treble instruments; such as the violin, oboe, flute, &c. as well as the tenor, violoncello, and bassoon. Here Mr. Shield shall speak for himself:

'Gentlemen who perform upon instruments which are incapable of sounding all the notes of a chord at the same instant, may convert harmony into melody, by a method, which, I hope, will prove as useful as it is *novel.* In the following, as well as in the succeeding examples, the regulating note, which bears the chord that the melody is drawn from, is figured with the thorough bass signature. The intervals are counted upwards from *that* note, and the sounds of each chord are performed one after the other.'

Without musical types or plates, we are not able to explain this expedient: but we can assure our readers, who interest themselves in these matters, that it appears very practicable. Let us try a literary notation for a few notes. In the accompaniment of the scale, for instance, if c be the key note, and regarded as the bass, its product will be e g c; if d, figured $\begin{matrix}6\\4\end{matrix}$ with a 3, be regarded as the 2d of the key, its product will be f g b, &c.

	$\begin{matrix}8\\5\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}6\\4\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}8\\6\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}6\\5\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}8\\5\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}8\\6\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}6\\5\\3\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}8\\5\\3\end{matrix}$	
Key note	C e g c	D f g b	E g c e	F a c d	G b d g	A c f a	B d f g	C e g e	&c.
		2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	

The minuscules which accompany the capitals may be taken in any part of the instrument, as is most convenient for the hand, or may produce the best melody. After having explained and illustrated this expedient, the author proceeds to the discord of the 9th, its preparations, resolutions, and accompaniments; concluding with the 'terminations of two well-known instrumental compositions, in each of which the 9th is elegantly accompanied with a 3d and 5th.'

'*Preliminary*

' *Preliminary Advertisement to the Second Part.*

' Whoever reads thus far with more patience than memory, should skim over the first part once more before he proceeds to the second, as it is a key to the following harmonical miscellany, which contains extracts from the compositions of those who should have written more, those who should have written less, and those who should not have written at all: the critic will perhaps include me in the latter number; but L'Estrange says, " It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to despond for any miscarriage or disappointment that was not in his power to prevent."

' Compositions are frequently overrated and undervalued by prejudice, therefore it appeared to me to be the most liberal plan, to let every musical illustrative example recommend itself by its own intrinsic merit, and not by the name of its author. Beauties are often found in strains which are seldom heard, and many of the most popular compositions are not entirely free from defects; but I should have betrayed a malignant mind, if I had made my selection to exalt a friend, to depress an enemy, or to diminish the happiness of any contented family by an attempt to injure its supporter in his professional practice.

" Without a name, reprove and warn,
Here none are hurt, and all may learn."

' That ear which has been too much cultivated, will be more delighted with the chromatic part of the succeeding pages, than the diatonic; but I hope that no sophistical argument, or astonishing musical difficulty will either confound the understanding, or vitiate the ear of Nature's musician, so as to allure him from captivating simplicity, for I here subjoin a divine composition, as an example, to prove that a few simple notes, properly put together, are capable of expressing the utmost sublimity.'

Here two admirable compositions of sacred music, in four parts, are inserted, with an organ part figured. These two movements are at once simple, solemn, and sublime; and their effects are produced by a very few notes, judiciously and feelingly arranged.

Part II. begins by a notation of chromatic and enharmonic intervals—Difference between a major and minor semitone—The 4th made a discord by the 5th (the index says, erroneously, that ' the 5th is made a discord by the 4th'—a Welshman would exclaim, " what! are there two *teths*, naam o Cot!")

Passages for different instruments, drawn from the harmony of the scales, are admirably calculated for the purpose of teaching thorough-bass to treble instruments: the lowest note of each group, which is the bass, being figured, plainly shews the foundation on which the other notes are built. The minor scale is treated in a similar manner in plain chords, written at full length over a figured bass; as was constantly done by Lampe, if we remember rightly, in his Treatise on Thorough Bass, published about 60 years ago.

Table

Table of common-chords taken three several ways to their fundamental and supposed basses—Modulation by 3ds major and minor, alternately, p. 43. through all the 24 keys, the bass giving its derivatives, and the chord remaining still.

P. 44. The 7th treated in the same manner, the bass moving to the 3d, 5th, and 7th, while the chord is sustained. Then the chord moving and the bass stationary.

P. 45. Minor 7ths with minor 3ds to a moving bass, broken into the several notes of its harmony. The same combination taken four several ways in the treble, to the fundamental bass sustained, modulating through all the keys.

P. 46. Common chords to bass notes which fall a 5th and rise a 4th alternately. The same to bass notes which rise a 5th and fall a 4th.—Chromatic modulation to the same kind of bass, by the chord of the 7th.—Another chromatic descent both by the treble and bass; in which the first note of every bar is accompanied by the extreme sharp 4th, and succeeded by the chord of the imperfect 5th. This example is extremely ingenious, and new.

Lesson of chords major and minor interwoven, for the violin, flute, &c. &c.

We are now arrived at what the author calls his *Repertory* of chords and cadences, arranged in arithmetical order, from the unison to the 13th; prefaced by a just eulogium on Dr. Pepusch's *Treatise on Harmony*.

1, or the unison, explained. Laws for the unison moving to 3ds. $\frac{5}{3}$

2ds. In two parts. Chord of the 2. Short strains for different instruments in illustration of the figures used in accompaniments. Dots and double dots explained. Chords of the $\frac{6}{4}$ major and minor 2. Fragments of harmony.

3ds. Their several uses and combinations. An excellent passage given from a celebrated opera trio: but it would have been much more sightly, if the tenor part had been put in the tenor clef. If sung by a 3d soprano, as engraved, it would cross and disturb the other two parts. Farther on (at p. 71.) we find that Mr. S. himself censures the change of original clefs in which the parts of a composition are written.—Two fragments in 3ds from Handel, and rapid 3ds executed in Westminster Abbey.

4th. Single—with a bass—how prepared and resolved. Beautiful fragment from Pergolesi's *Stabat mater*, in illustration of the use of the 4th.

5th.

5th. Its use in melody and harmony. False 5th the nearest (equal) division of the octave on keyed-instruments. Prohibited use of perfect 5ths. Accompanied recitative (p. 73.) to Shakspeare's "briefe, pleasaunt, pithy, and effectual method of teaching the *Gamut:*" an ingenious musical pleasantry, worthy of the words—Use of the sharp 5 and $\frac{6}{5}$. A fine fragment from Handel, to exemplify the 5th followed by the 6th.

The author now frequently illustrates rules by fragments of beautiful compositions, generally from well-known works.

6th. Its uses in melody and harmony—$\frac{6}{5}$, in which the 5th, being made a discord by the 6th, must be prepared and resolved. In treating of the $\frac{6}{5}$, the author has made no mention of this combination to the 4th of the key, preceding a close; in which, according to Rameau (who seems perfectly right) the 6th should be regarded as the discord, and resolved upwards, $\begin{matrix} 6 & 6 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \\ F & g & G \end{matrix}$ 8 C This he calls *le double emploi*, the double use of the $\frac{6}{5}$.

7th. Its chord broken into melody. How prepared and resolved. Well selected passages. The chord of the extreme flat 7th is called by Rousseau, as properly as any chord can now have that name, the *enharmonic chord*. All the equivocal chords, and imaginary enharmonic quarter-tones, are derived from that chord.

9th. In seven different combinations, p. 80. Curious fragments from various composers, to exhibit their treatment of this discord.

Recapitulation of all the rules in figured scales: an excellent plate, which may well be styled *Guida armonica*. Geminiani's treatise, socalled, containsnot a greater variety of combinations.

Part III.—This last part will be found peculiarly interesting to harmonists who are far advanced in the musical science, by the great number of curious, learned, and beautiful compositions, with which Mr. S. has enriched his work, and (we may say) his subscribers. Indeed the *quotations*, if purchased separately, without the letter-press, would amount to more than the price of the whole work. Mr. S. frequently inserts poetical passages, to amuse and chear the laborious student in the thorny path which he has to travel, in search of science.

P. 84. Simple accompaniments recommended to simple airs, in the manner of Purcell's "Come unto these yellow sands."

85. on *Recitative;* with quotations from one of Mr. Brown's excellent letters on the dramatic music of Italy. 87. A fine piece of recitative, *a tempo,* in curious modulation, and with a very learned accompaniment, by Jomelli, if we mistake not. P. 88. Another *Scena,* still more studied and elaborate.

Of *Cantabile,* vocal and instrumental; with beautiful fragments, chiefly from Haydn. On accompaniment of *bravura,* with examples. An excellent Duet, in which the objection to the performers singing different words at the same time is obviated. Ingenious imitations in four parts, moving in 3ds.

Conrade the good, a charming elegiac air for three voices, judiciously accompanied, by three tenors and a violoncello. If this *terzetto* was set in Italy by an Italian, where did he obtain the English words? and by whom, it may be asked, was he instructed how to place the accents so properly? At p. 95. we have instructions for writing French-Horn parts; and on the next page, where both horns and clarinets are employed, in accompanying a *Quartetto* or glee, the author's information concerning those instruments will be very useful to young composers, as well as young players from a score. P. 98. A *Divertimento* for three equal voices, accompanied by four horns; 2 in C, and 2 in F, ending *con strepito,* with the whole band in full chorus. An air in the Beggar's Opera, elaborately accompanied in 12 parts, in the style of an *aria di cantabile* in a serious opera; which, by a change in the measure, and a few of the notes, it more resembles, than our very antient tune of "the babes in the wood."

Two pleasing English airs. Divisions for practice on several instruments. P. 107. On *Modulation,* with short modulations for the violin.

On the *free Capriccio;* for which some good counsel is given from a German author. The interesting subject of modulation continued in Traits of modulation for short preludes;—chromatic chords for the harp as well as piano forte;—and on p. 111. are given 27 modulations from the keys of C and A natural, not only into relative, but the most remote keys in the musical system.

P. 112. An elaborate prelude for the piano forte: followed by *Arpeggios* for the exercise of the hand on the same instrument. Prelude by Sebastian Bach, made for his son, the admirable Carl. Phil. Eman. Bach.

P. 116. A much admired cadence, composed (we believe) by Fischer, in his brightest days of composition and performance, for a favourite *Quartetto Concertante* of Christian Bach; in which Cramer, Fischer, Mr. Shield himself, and Crosdil, had the solo parts. Its effect will never be forgotten by those who were so happy as to hear it.

The

The Swiss tune, called the *Rans de Vaches*, is here given in two different ways, with judicious reflections.

A Foul Copy, in *fac simile*, of Dr. Arne's "Soldier tried with War's Alarms;" with remarks—Divisions in triplets—Chord of the diminished or extreme flat 7th, the source of equivocal chords, or modern enharmonic transposed.

Unexpected transitions for the violoncello and viola—Exercise, containing abrupt modulations for the violin or tenor—Musical short-hand, or symbols of iteration. As semibreves, minims, and crotchets, are often divided into smaller proportions, the reader should have been informed, by figures over them, as well as by the following means: ō, 8 quavers; ō̄, 16 semiquavers. ꝑ 4 quavers, ꝑ̄, 8 semiquavers, ꝑ̱, 4 semiquavers, &c.

Our musical readers will now perceive that the materials of this work are excellent; selected with good taste, and explained and commented with science and clearness. Arrangement may, perhaps, seem wanting: but the component parts are so miscellaneous, and of such general use, that we do not clearly see how they could be better methodized. The author has given an ample index, page by page; or rather a table of contents (as index implies alphabetic arrangement) which will enable the reader to find any rule, or composition, to which he may wish to turn. With respect to the most material rules for the use of intervals, whether concords or discords, in conjunction, a very commodious method has been adopted by the author, in pursuing all the figures used in thorough-bass, from the unison to the 9th, in numerical order; and by a running title at the top of each page of the *Repertory;* where any one of the integers and its combinations may be found as soon as a word in a Dictionary; beginning at p. 48, and continuing to 81. Within these pages are contained the principal rules of thorough bass and composition, as far as harmony is concerned; which is all that is promised in the title-page. The rest of the work, from p. 82 to the end, will be found replete with curious specimens of composition, and the remarks of an experienced and able professor; who not only tastes and respects the productions of others, but has himself much contributed to the entertainment of the public by his own performance and compositions. He must therefore be allowed to be well-qualified for the work which he has undertaken, both as an author and a critic; and higher authority than ours has long since said,

"Let those teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely, who have written well."

Dr B....y.

ART. IX. *Serious and candid Observations on that Part of the Bishop of Lincoln's Work*, entitled *Elements of Christian Theology* *, which contains his Lordship's Exposition of the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England, &c. 8vo. 1s. Parsons, &c. 1800.

THIS anonymous pamphlet, of 39 pages, is a serious animadversion on the Bishop of Lincoln, for having, in his discussion of the Seventeenth Article, (respecting *Predestination and Election*,) explained away its genuine Calvinistic meaning. The author's 'veneration and affection for the Church of England' prompted him to publish his Letter, which is addressed 'from an old Christian in the country to his friend in London;' and he was the more induced to do this because several modern publications 'assert, boldly and confidently, as well as the learned Bishop, that the Articles of the Church of England are not Calvinistical.'

To this writer, the Bishop's interpretation 'appeared one of the most astonishing instances of the perversion of language, and distortion of the sense of a paragraph, that *he* ever met with;' and he adds that, if it were not for a consideration of the imperfections of the human mind in some of the most distinguished characters, he should 'be at a loss to reconcile it with common sense or common honesty.'—This is harsh language: but at the same time we must own that this *old Christian* appears to us to have so far proved his point, that he has shewn that no other doctrine than that of pure Calvinism is to be found in the Article in question. He calls to his aid the authority of Whitgift, Fletcher, Hutton, and Beveridge:—but he adds:

'Without having any regard to the authority of great characters, there are, as I conceive, but two schemes of divinity, however they may be diversified, the one originating from the good pleasure or sovereign will of the Deity; the other taking its rise in the will of man, or in some betterness of character which is supposed to make one man more worthy of the divine favour than another. The one is St. Paul's, of Salvation by grace through faith, and that not of ourselves, it is the gift of God; not of works lest any man should boast. The other, which seems to be the Bishop's, of works, or of him that willeth, and obtains something by his efforts which others have not obtained. Though upon the scheme of works, if the subject be closely pursued, it will appear in the issue, that they who have this betterness of character in the case before supposed, must have had some advantages of nature, education, or connection, arbitrarily given them by the God of providence, which those otherwise disposed did not pos-

* See our last Review.

sess. But waving this, on the two schemes, that of grace and works, turned the dispute between the reformers and the defenders of the popish system. All the venerable Bishops, during the time of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, almost to a man, understood the article as I have explained it, and were for building the whole fabric of man's salvation on the good pleasure of the Deity, and on nothing in the creature.

'Regeneration, justification, and effectual calling, as these are acts of God in time, all of them depend on the doctrine of the 17th article. For, I suppose, the Deity does nothing in time, he did not intend to do from all eternity. I do not conceive that he has any new thoughts on subjects as man has.

'If these Christian blessings are the result of divine grace, or mere benevolence to men, not depending on any exertions or pre-requisites in human characters, then the doctrine of the article must necessarily follow.'

This specimen will give our readers a sufficient idea of the author's manner, and of his faith.

Ged.

ART. X. *Animadversions on the Elements of Christian Theology*, by the Rev. George Pretyman, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln; in a Series of Letters addressed to his Lordship by William Frend. 8vo. 3s. Ridgeway. 1800.

THIS is an attack of a nature very different from that of the foregoing Observations. With a keenness of style almost peculiar to himself, Mr. Frend animadverts on various parts of the Bishop of Lincoln's late publication, in a series of *twenty-one* Letters. Of these the first is introductory; and, as it is not very long, we shall give it verbatim.

'On hearing that your Lordship had published an elementary work on theology, my curiosity was excited to discover the progress, which had been made within the last hundred years, in that much neglected science; and to learn, from good authority, what are the present doctrines of the church of England. Your work gratified me in both respects; and I should have contented myself with the pleasure derived from the first perusal, if a singularity in the conclusion had not forcibly attracted my attention, and led me into a farther investigation of your Lordship's principles. You stand forward the decided advocate of truth—the pernicious system which, with shameless effrontery, has been promulgated by two doctors of the church of England, receives no countenance from your lordship—you require of persons who dedicate themselves to the office of teaching, that they should really believe, what, in your lordship's presence, they have subscribed. You do not admit the specious glosses and jesuitical pretences, by which these divines palliate the most notorious frauds, and would make the church of England an asylum for the credulous and the incredulous, the pious and the impious, the active searcher after truth and the rapacious hunter after preferment. I honour you, my

my lord, for your decision. May it produce the desired effect on your brethren on the bench! May it dissipate a system founded on a flagrant abuse of talents, and calculated to produce a total neglect of moral duty in the clergy, and an entire distrust of them among the laity!

'In opposition to these divines, your lordship justly asserts, "that the clergy should unfeignedly believe the truth of the doctrines contained in the thirty-nine articles *;" and, that "it behoves every one, before he offers himself a candidate for holy orders, to peruse carefully the articles of the church, and to compare them with the written word of God. If upon mature examination," your lordship adds, "he believes them to be authorised by scripture, he may conscientiously subscribe them; but if, on the contrary, he thinks, that he sees reason to dissent from any of the doctrines asserted in them, no hope of emolument or honour, no dread of inconvenience or disappointment should induce him to express his solemn assent to propositions, which, in fact, he does not believe†." Such language is worthy of the overseer of any church; and your lordship's farther exhortation deserves to be recorded. "Let it be remembered, that in a business of this serious and important nature, no species whatever of evasion, subterfuge, or reserve is to be allowed, or can be practised without imminent danger of incurring the wrath of God. The articles are to be subscribed in their plain and obvious sense; and assent is to be given to them simply and unequivocally. Thus only can a person offer himself at the table of the Lord, as his minister, with safety: thus only can he expect to receive the divine blessing upon that course of life, to which he has solemnly devoted himself ‡."

'These extracts, according entirely with my own sentiments, I have copied with great pleasure; and, in the future letters, which I shall have the honour of addressing to your lordship, my eye will be continually directed to them, that, if any thing should be found in your interpretation of the articles to be not consistent with the forms laid down for subscription, I may give your lordship the opportunity of farther examination; and your lordship's condescension in declaring, that you "shall very readily attend to any suggestion or advice, whether it relates to errour or omission §," induces me to hope, that you will not be displeased at this intrusion on your time, and interesting avocations. I must premise only, that it is not in my power to imitate your lordship in referring to and making copious extracts from a variety of writers: my scanty library does not contain those valuable writings in which my time was once so agreeably and, I thought, usefully employed: your lordship's work, and my old friends Trommius, Schmidt, Griesbach's Greek Testament, and Leusden's Hebrew Bible, are the only works, to which I shall have recourse, unless perchance I should, in a friend's library, be enabled to cast my eye on some of the works quoted in the margin of your Elements of Theology. Of this defect I do not, in this instance, complain very bitterly; as every position, in which we agree or differ, must be

'* Vol. II. p. 566. † Ib. p. 567. ‡ Ib. p. 568.
§ Vol. I. p. xii.'

brought to the test of scripture, and cannot be determined by any other authority. With great respect I beg leave to subscribe myself,

'My lord, your lordship's affectionate brother in Christ,

WILLIAM FREND.'

In a similar strain, Mr. F. continues from *Alpha* to *Omega*.—In Letter 2, he maintains, against the Bishop, that *dipping* is the only true *baptism*; and consequently that neither *he* nor his *Lordship* ever was *baptized!*—In Letter 3, he endeavours to prove that the necessity of baptism ceased with the apostolic age.—Letters 4 and 5 treat on *Excommunication*, and the mischiefs derived from it.—The subjects of Letter 6 are *Heresy*, and *the Abuse of Authority*.—We shall transcribe a passage relative to a clause in the 20th Article of the Church of England, regarding the power of the Church *to decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controversies of Faith.*

'These words stand in all the copies of the articles now printed by authority, and yet it is supposed, that they are a forgery: for, the original writing is still extant in Benet college library; and there are several printed copies of the articles about the same date, in which, as well as in the original, these words are not to be found. The controversy may be seen at full length in a book entitled, "Priestcraft in perfection," to which I beg leave to refer your lordship; and there is a gentleman now alive, who, if not engaged in more important pursuits, could throw additional light upon this extraordinary transaction.

'Your lordship accounts for the omission in the following manner. "This first clause is not in the MS. copy of the articles in the library of Benet college Cambridge, which is thus accounted for: that copy was left to the college by Archbishop Parker, and was the one signed by the bishops, &c. when they first met: they afterwards agreed to add this clause, and another copy including it was signed. The former copy remained in the hands of the Archbishop, and was left by him to the college; the second copy was deposited in the register-court of the province of Canterbury, and was burnt in the fire of London *." Here are some point-blank assertions, in which it is possible, that your lordship may be mistaken. The Bishops may not have met as you assert; may not have made a second copy; may not have signed it, &c. &c. &c. Without any imputation on your lordship's veracity I have my doubts on your statement: for your lordship lives between two and three hundred years since the transaction is supposed to have happened, and you have not referred your readers to a single authority in support of this very extraordinary history. What then am I to write in the margin of your work? A simple query. How came the bishop of Lincoln to be so exact in his account of a transaction, which happened between two and three centuries ago? Was it by inspiration, by tradition, or by historical evidence? In the next edition of your work I shall hope to be satis-

'* Vol. II. p. 332.'

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fied on these points, and in the mean time recommend most strenuously to your lordship to weigh in as equal a balance the authority of the early fathers, several of whom were addicted to the use of a figure in speech, which, however current in the days of credulity, is now reprobated in all good company.'

We shall now satisfy ourselves with giving the summary of the remaining Letters, in the author's *table of contents*, prefixed to each of them:

'*Authority.* The famous fires in Alexandria and London—the writer takes a journey—is much abused on the road—finds the early fathers—different ways of travelling—some very strange strange parties galloped over a great number of people.

'*Episcopalians—Presbyterians.* Derivation and meaning of the words church, bishop, presbyter—a long ladder—uninterrupted succession of bishops where —alliance of church and state—alliance of kirk and state—all Christians equally priests—but a public teacher or reader may be useful.

'*The Lord's Supper.* Fables according to the bishop dangerous, deceitful, and blasphemous—the Lord's supper in its origin—how changed—not a supper, but a feast upon a sacrifice.

'*Ditto.* Invasion of the king's prerogative—attempt to restore it—objections to the perpetuity of the rite of the Lord's supper—use and abuse of it.

'*The Trinity.* Unchristian disputes on the trinity—Jewish opinions of the oneness of God—belief nominal or real—archbishop Secker—artist's widow—Hindoo trinity.

'*Ditto.* Erroneous judgment—singular use of language instanced in the Norfolk dialect—did not lead the Jews into errour—and is not an apology for the sons of Japhet.

'*Ditto.* Search after the trinity in the New Testament—three passages examined—nine persons in the trinity—trinity not found by the bishop in either Old or New Testament.

'*Jewish Slanders.* Jesus not God before he was thirty years old—made himself God afterwards if we believe the Jews—denies that he ever made himself God—the Jews put him to death against their law.

'*The Son of God.* Son of God an appellation common to a great portion of the human race—Adam and Jesus in a more appropriate manner sons of God—Jesus the son of God—but not the son of himself.

'*Beginning of Eternity.* Eternity of the earth—form of God—humiliation of God.

'*The Holy Spirit.* A spirit brooding over matter not the Holy Ghost—the holy spirit a thing given—procession of the holy spirit—the holy spirit allowed by the bishop to be a quality.

'*The Three Witnesses.* A verse in the English bible spurious—hopes that the bishop will continue the examination of the scriptures.

'*Sin of being born.* Predestination—newspaper heresy—mother and babe—bishop's babes—the women puzzled—suspicion of episcopal heresy—author's opinion on the five points.

'*Heresy.* Heresy! heresy! heresy!—profane swearing a very idle custom—the bishop and the author agree—the church of England

point-blank against them both—bishop's violent language against the church—it is safer for one man to steal a horse than for another to look over the hedge.

'*Conclusion.* The bishop and the author convicted—can any one be a member of the church of England—wisdom of the articles for christian communion—conclusion.'

From the contents alone, the reader will be inclined to expect at least some *amusement* from these *half serious, half-jocose* epistles; though he may disapprove the manner and differ from the sentiments of the author.

Ged.

ART. XI. *Annals of the French Revolution*; or a chronological Account of the principal Events; with a Variety of Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpublished. By A. F. Bertrand de Moleville, Minister of State. Translated by R. C. Dallas, Esq. from the original Manuscript of the Author, which has never been published. 8vo. 4 Vols. pp. about 450 in each. 1l. 10s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1800.

A Supplement to the Annals of the French Revolution, &c. &c.; or Observations upon the critical Remarks of M. Mallet du Pan in his Review of that Work, &c. By the Author of the Annals. 8vo. 6d. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1800.

Correspondence between M. Bertrand de Moleville and the Hon. Charles James Fox, upon his Quotation of the Annals of the French Revolution, in the Debate in the House of Commons 3d Feb. 1800. With a Translation, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Jordan Hookham. 1800.

WHETHER we consider the French revolution as a meteor which, though vivid in its corruscations, blazes only to expire; or as a chaotic mass, of which the particles, however agitated and heterogeneous, must gradually subside, and ultimately constitute a well defined and regular whole;—in whatever light we view this event, its history must continue for ages to be extremely interesting; and both philosophers and politicians will have recourse to it, in illustrating the science of politics, and in superintending the affairs of nations. Yet of actions in which so many millions have been engaged, there will be a variety of reporters; and where the conflict has been maintained with every passion, in its fullest energy, that could inflame the human breast, we cannot expect from either party the calm decisions of impartiality. Whoever at present attempts to delineate this varied picture will throw over it the warm colouring of his own prejudices and passions; he will contemplate events through a disturbed medium; and a thousand strokes will discover *undè movetur opus*.

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As M. Bertrand de Moleville had opportunities of seeing and knowing much relative to the Revolution, his *Annals* will be consulted by the future historian; though he may not uniformly adopt the epithets by which the events are described, nor assign them to the same originating motives. We observe, however, an evident desire of stating things with accuracy; and the author has brought together and preserved many papers, speeches, and anecdotes, which will render his work a valuable book of reference *. It contains forty-five chapters, and includes a period of three years; commencing with the retreat of the Archbishop of Sens in August 1788, when Louis XVI. engaged to convoke the States-General; and concluding with the dissolution of the first National Assembly, on their passing and on the king's accepting the Constitutional Act, in September 1791.

This short period has produced more matter which is calculated to excite the passions of party-men, and to awaken the reflections of speculative minds, than ordinarily occurs in the history of nations in the course of a century.

The French Revolution is here ascribed to *Philosophy*, to the *American War*, and to the *appointment of a Minister born a Republican*, as its primary causes: but one of the events which immediately contributed to excite it and bring it into action, M. Bertrand considers to be the death of Marshal *Biron*, Colonel of the French Guards in Sept. 1788; who was so beloved by his men, that it is supposed that their affection for him would have preserved them, while he lived, from every revolutionary impression and innovation. We are not competent to decide on the force and extent of military attachment. Soldiers will no doubt be greatly influenced by a commander whom they love and esteem: but in preventing popular and revolutionary ferments among them, more, perhaps, is effected by discipline than by affection; and mere regard to a leader is not likely to obstruct the progress of prevalent opinions, when circumstances contribute to agitate and convulse the minds of men.

To the convocation of the States-General, and to that series of events which elevated the *Tiers Etat* into consequence, and in fact annihilated the two other orders by their union with it, we may attribute the more immediate progress of the French Revolution. Either through fear or bad advice, or both, the Monarchy at that critical period was betrayed into measures which it was afterward unable to retrieve, and which led to

* See also a former publication by this author, Rev. vol. xxiii. N.S. p. 121, and 423.

its complete overthrow. These measures are minutely detailed in the volumes before us; interspersed with such reflections as a writer of M. Bertrand's connections may be supposed to indulge. Considering the variety of ways in which this revolutionary dish has been served up to the public, it will not be expected that we should follow M. Bertrand through the contents of every chapter; nor prolong this article by comments on each dubious fact or opinion: but we shall attend to a few important facts.

In his account of the attack and storming of the Bastile, the author has not mentioned particulars which have been related by other historians: but we cannot undertake to pronounce how far his correctness is to be impeached. The demolition of this prison was certainly accompanied with circumstances of horror and atrocity, which the advocates for strong or despotic governments are warranted in producing as proofs of the fickle and sanguinary temper of the mob. After having stated the cruelty and want of faith which were manifested in the butchery of the Governor, and in the treatment of the soldiers who submitted to the populace on the capture of the Bastile, M. Bertrand thus proceeds:

"It was with great difficulty that the French Guards who had taken charge of these prisoners, saved them from the fury of the people, and carried them as far as the *Hotel-de-Ville*. They led them into the Hall where the Electors were holding their sitting. One of those pretended Magistrates, a worthy representative of the cannibals, who from the *Place-de-Greve* were roaring out for fresh victims, was brutal enough to say to these wretched prisoners, the moment he saw them appear, "You have fired upon your fellow-citizens; you deserve to be hanged, and hanged you shall be immediately."—"Ay, ay," echoed a thousand voices, "hang them all; away with all of them to the lantern!" This sentence of death, however, was not executed, being prevented by the interposition of the French Guards, one of whom addressing the Electors said, "These soldiers are our prisoners; we request they may not be taken out of our hands. If our services have been useful to you, now is the time we wish to receive the reward of them, by having our prisoners pardoned." The acclamation of *Pardon! pardon!* repeated by all the French Guards who had escorted them, was also vociferated by that very crowd who the moment before were making the Hall resound with the most sanguinary cries. The History of the French Revolution will furnish many other examples of the extreme rapidity with which the populace pass from the excess of barbarity to mild and humane feelings; they are ever tigers or lambs, according to the impulse given them, and never one or the other by halves; *to do every thing for them and nothing by them* *, is the counsel that wisdom gives to every Government; to

* This is one of the maxims of La Rochefoucault. *Rev.*

do

do every thing by them and nothing for them, is the secret of every Revolution.'

The account of the Federation on the 14th of July 1790 concludes with this remark: 'Thus was celebrated this famous festival, the striking solemnity of which will for ever perpetuate, to the disgrace of France, the memory of the falsest oath ever taken; for all who took it have been forsworn, the king only excepted. Alas! he paid dearly for that fatal fidelity!'

In chapter 36, the character of Mirabeau seems to be clearly developed; and, after the account of his death and funeral, in chap. 38, it is thus sketched by the Annalist:

'*Mirabeau* possessed so robust a constitution, such extraordinary strength, that it was very generally suspected that he had been poisoned. But he was opened, in presence of several of the faculty, by his own physician, who was affectionately attached to him, and not the slightest appearance of poison was perceived. For near a month before, his health, which he never took care of, had been much impaired by frequent attacks of the colic, and the disorder that proved fatal was the natural and immediate consequence of a debauch which he had carried to the greatest excess.

'Thus died this man, who was possessed of qualities doubtless very rare, but the most fatal when not the most valuable. He had sufficient energy, sufficient ambition, and more talents than necessary to fill the highest offices with great eminence; in a word, to be a Great Man, if the violence of his passions and his love of money had not always rendered him a contemptible one, and often a rascal. It would be very difficult to select a single period of his life free from errors or crimes. If he had not died so soon, he might, by important services, have repaired a part of the mischief he had done; he might perhaps have saved the Monarchy: but Providence, who sometimes suffers the wicked to triumph and to oppress virtue, very rarely permits the ignominious path of wickedness to lead to that of real glory. The extraordinary honours decreed to *Mirabeau* by the Assembly and the Capital, were but of short duration, for they were granted for criminal services, for a conduct much less deserving praise than contempt and punishment. Had they been the reward of the intentions and of the plan which had occupied his mind for the last three months of his life, they would have been immortal; because they would have been the homage and the recompence of virtue.'

The fourth volume contains a number of curious and interesting particulars relative to the schemes which were devised for liberating the King, to his fatal flight, and to his conduct after his return to Paris. A plan conceived by M. de Montmorin is here given, which he is said to have presented to his Majesty, when ignorant of the King's design of setting out for Montmedy; and which, had it been adopted, would (according to M. Bertrand) have less hazarded either the dignity or the safety of the Monarch, and would have presented a better

prospect

prospect of effecting a gentle and advantageous counter-revolution.—The plan was this:

'*M. de Montmorin*, who secretly kept up a daily correspondence with the Count *de Mercy*, was to commission him, on the part of the King, to invite the Emperor to form, as soon as possible, a feigned coalition with the Empire, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, to declare, but not make actual war against France.

'This coalition once formed were to publish a manifesto, the chief grounds of which, pointed out in the plan, should be the maintenance of the rights of the Princes who had possessions in France, and the common interest of all the Powers, to stop a revolution, the principles and manœuvres of which tended to nothing less than the subversion of all the Governments of Europe.

'At the precise period in which this manifesto was to be published, the Emperor, the Kings of Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia, were each to put his army in motion, and order it to approach the frontiers of France, by short marches, under the pretence of waiting the assembling the troops of the other Powers, but, in fact, to give the King time to prepare the different measures in the interior, which were to concur in the success of the plan.

'These measures consisted essentially in neglecting nothing to augment the King's popularity, and to undermine that of all the Factious; to endeavour, by every possible means, to influence the Assembly and the Galleries, the Municipality and the Sections, the Jacobin Club and the National Guard, and to support and carry the motions that circumstances should require. A sum of two millions, distributed with judgment, would have been sufficient to secure these points; for, except a very few fanatics, misled by the revolutionary rage to a degree of madness, there were hardly any of these pretended pure patriots, who were not to be bought at their full value, that is to say, at a very low price.

'The declaration of so formidable a preparation for war, at a moment when the French army, deprived by emigration of its best officers, was entirely disorganized, must naturally excite a general sentiment of discontent and terror, which it would be easy to turn entirely against the Assembly. The King alone, exempt from all reproach worthy of all confidence, might, by means of negociation, avert the scourge of war with which France should seem threatened, or at least place the country in a situation to repulse the enemy; and this he might effect by going in person to re-establish subordination in the army, there calling upon all the Emigrant Officers to return to him. This wish was to be addressed to his Majesty, not only by a great many Departments, by the Journalists, the Clubs, the groups of the *Palais-Royal*, but also by the Army itself; and their petition being supported in the Assembly by all the members of the *Coté-Droit*, by a considerable party of the *Coté-Gauche*, and by the galleries, could not fail of being favourably received and granted. The King might then have set out without any obstacle for Metz or Valenciennes, according to the position of the hostile armies. On his

his arrival, his Majesty was to have published a proclamation, enjoining all the Emigrants immediately to return into the kingdom, and commanding the Princes, Officers, and all Gentlemen, able to bear arms, personally to attend the King in the town to be appointed, in order to join with his Majesty in the defence of the State, the whole, under pain of being deemed traitors to their King and Country, and of being prosecuted as such. That these orders might be executed without delay, the Count *d'Artois* was to be informed of the King's plan before-hand, by a confidential person, to be fixed upon by *M. de Montmorin.*

'After these first operations, a new Council was to be formed, and composed of Ministers chosen among persons most distinguished for their knowledge, energy, and monarchical principles. The King, attended by the Marquis *de Bouillé*, was to review his army, shew himself every day to the soldiers, and inspire their former loyalty, by often speaking to them kindly and confidently. At the same time, his Majesty was to negociate with the Emperor, obtain an armistice, summon the Assembly to Metz or Valenciennes, to consult with them upon the demands of the Powers, and concert the conditions of peace.

'The Queen remaining at Paris, was to render herself popular by letters to the Emperor and to the King of Naples, in order to separate them from the coalition, and they were to be written in a manner to produce the most beneficial effect. *M. de Montmorin* was also to remain at Paris, to treat with the principal members of the Assembly, to preserve the means of influence, and to direct them as occasion might require.

'It was not to be presumed that the Assembly, when summoned by the King, would refuse to attend his person; the populace, in that case, would have compelled them to go; and thousands of addresses would have poured in from all parts to demand their dissolution. Previous to their arrival, or to their being superseded by new Deputies, appointed in the same manner as the former ones, that is to say, by the Bailiwick Assemblies, which the King might have convoked for that purpose, in compliance with the numerous petitions that might have been obtained from all the provinces, his Majesty's Council, and that of the Emperor, might have concerted the conditions upon which the Powers were to insist.

'These conditions, amongst which was to be the disarming and disbanding of the National Guard, were to be of such a nature that the King could not subscribe to them without the consent of the Assembly, nor the Assembly without consulting the wishes of their constituents, that is to say, the Bailiwick Assemblies; the convocation of which, loudly demanded by the people, by the army, and by innumerable petitions, would become inevitable.

'These Assemblies, contrived to be convoked on the same day throughout the kingdom, were to be consulted not only respecting the demands of the different Powers, but respecting the plan of a declaration drawn up according to the desires contained in the majority of the instructions to the Deputies, and which was no more than a summary of the ancient Monarchical Government, cleared from all its

its abuses, and improved on principles the most prudent and the most proper to secure the stability of the French Constitution.

'This declaration, fulfilling all wishes and realizing all hopes, except those of the factious and brigands, could not fail to be every where received with the most unanimous transports of joy. The Bailiwick Assemblies were to direct their Representatives to present the King with the homage of the general gratitude; and vote immediately the taxes necessary for the wants of the State, according to his Majesty's desire.

'Thus would there have been an end to the Assembly, the Revolution, civil commotions, and war with the Powers of Europe. The King, after having settled the conditions of peace with them, was to set off to the capital; there would he arrive in the midst of universal acclamations of joy, love, and happiness, and find, at last, *his good city of Paris*, those good Frenchmen of old times, that good people who idolized their Kings.'

In the next chapter, we are informed that the King had conceived a design for his deliverance different from any that had been proposed to him, and of which his Ministers were ignorant; that, in consequence, Count Alphonse de Durfort was sent on a secret mission; and that the Count d'Artois held a conference with the Emperor at Mantua, where the plan of rescuing the King was decided. M. Bertrand assures us that the following is a faithful extract from this plan:

"The Emperor shall order 35,000 men to march towards the frontiers of Flanders and Hainault, and at the same time the troops of the Circles, to the number of 15,000 men, shall proceed to Alsace. The same number of Swiss shall appear on the frontiers of the Lyonnois and Franche Compté; the King of Sardinia upon that of Dauphiné with 15,000 men. Spain has already assembled 12,000 men in Catalonia, and will raise them to 20,000 troops, to threaten the southern provinces. These different armies will form a mass of about 100,000 men, which shall march in five columns to the several frontiers bordering on the different States. To these armies shall be joined the regiments remaining loyal, the armed volunteers who may be relied on, and all the malcontents of the provinces.

"The Emperor is assured of the good disposition of the King of Prussia; and his Imperial Majesty has himself undertaken the direct correspondence with the Court of Berlin. The King of England as Elector of Hanover also desires to enter into the coalition, which must be kept a profound secret till the instant of the explosion: for which reason care must be taken to prevent any partial insurrection in the Interior.

"All being thus arranged for the end of July, the declaration of the House of Bourbon shall appear: it shall be signed by the King of Spain, the King of Naples, the Infant of Parma, and the Princes of the Blood that are at liberty. The Manifesto of the Powers engaged in the coalition shall appear immediately after.

"Although

"Although the Emperor is the soul and leader of the enterprise, it would most probably place the Queen in a perilous situation if he should appear as the prime mover; for this plan would be certainly attributed to the House of Austria, and the Assembly will use their utmost endeavours to render it odious to the people.

"The Emperor is going to write to the King of Spain to hasten his preparations, and to exhort him to sign without delay the declaration of the House of Bourbon. The King and Queen of Naples, who are acquainted with it, only wait the signature of Spain to affix theirs.

"The intentions of the King of Sardinia are excellent: he only waits the Emperor's signal. The Diet of Ratisbon, who have received the decree for a commission, are about to take their last resolutions.

"The neutrality of England may be relied upon.

"Every thing being thus concerted with the Powers, this plan ought to be considered as settled; and care should be taken that it is not thwarted by jarring ideas. Their Majesties should carefully avoid dividing their confidence, and letting many into the secret; having already experienced that it only hurts, retards, and embarasses.

"The Parliaments are necessary for the re-establishment of forms; consequently a continual correspondence must be kept up with several Members of the Supreme Courts, to be able to reassemble them easily when the time comes.

"Though hitherto it had been wished that their Majesties might themselves procure their liberty, the present situation of affairs makes it necessary to entreat them earnestly to drop the idea. Their position is very different from that in which they stood previous to the 18th of April, before the King had been compelled to go to the Assembly, and to cause the letter to be written to the Ambassadors. The only object that ought to take up their Majesties' attention, is to employ every possible means to increase their popularity, to take advantage of it when the time should come, and so that the people, alarmed at the approach of the foreign armies, should find their safety only in the King's mediation, and their submission to his Majesty's authority. This is the Emperor's opinion. He depends solely on this plan of conduct for the success of the measures which he has adopted, and particularly requests that every other may be given up. What might happen to their Majesties, if in their flight they should not be able to escape a barbarous vigilance, makes him shudder with horror. His Imperial Majesty thinks that their Majesties' surest course is the movement of the armies of the allied Powers, preceded by threatening manifestos."

We have stated these particulars, that the reader may judge what reason the Annalist had for being offended with Mr. Fox, for his quotation in the House of Commons; concerning which we shall speak farther at the close of this article.

It is evident that the King and the National Assembly placed no confidence in each other; and, as the fear was mutual, so also was the duplicity. M. Bertrand very candidly acknow-

leges that the King was insincere in the declaration which he made on his return to Paris, after his flight. 'Neither (observes he) the profound veneration which I feel for the virtues of Louis XVI. nor the religious respect with which his misfortunes have veiled his errors, must tempt me to conceal that his faithful servants, the true friends of his glory and of his dignity, read with extreme sorrow in his declarations some passages, the sincerity of which it was impossible not to suspect. The mouths of kings should be at all times, and in all circumstances, the purest organs of truth and good faith.'—To this insincerity and want of firmness, the unfortunate Louis XVI. owed his misery. Had he been more open and fearless, he might possibly have preserved his life, and brought the Revolution within proper bounds:—but, after the horrors which have ensued, it is vain to speculate on possibilities.

A picture of the Revolution, and of the state of the different parties, while the King was deliberating on the acceptance of the Constitutional Act, is given in the following passage:

'The King's arrest formed a new æra in the Revolution, which may be regarded as the epocha of the disorganization of all the parties, one only excepted, which reaped an advantage from the fall of the others. The Jacobins having endeavoured in vain to bring the King to a trial, and proclaim France a Republic, turned upon the Constitutionalists, who opposed it, drove them from their post and took possession of it themselves. *Brissot*, who was then the soul of this club, and the chief of the secret committee, who directed its operations, judged very rightly that the Jacobins could not overturn this weak Constitution by any other means than by adopting it; and that it was by declaring themselves its guardians, they might discredit its authors, and succeed in destroying the remainder of Royalty, which the latter had left defenceless.

'The leaders of the Constitutional Party seeing themselves thus attacked, and in danger of being soon supplanted by the most ferocious Revolutionists, divided into two sects; one of them, hoping to retain the favour of the populace, preserved the appearance and language of the Jacobins, who, nevertheless, denounced them as traitors; the other party, still more odious to them, secretly attached themselves to the King, without adopting or proposing any measure to rescue him from danger.

'*M. de la Fayette*, immoveable in his respect for the rights of men, and in his confidence in the constitutional attachment of the Parisian National Guard, thought himself in a condition to triumph over the Republicans and what he called the intriguers of his party.

'The King's arrest was also followed by a division of the Royal Party. Some were for defending his cause to the last, others thought they should take no further part in the determinations of the Assembly; but this difference of opinion had produced no contest or bitterness in the *Coté-Droit;* for on all important questions, that upon the two Chambers excepted, the *Coté-Droit* had been always

unanimous, so impossible was it for the honest partisans of a mild Monarchy, as well as those of an absolute one, to support the principles and revolutionary measures of the majority of the Assembly; but even this very agreement of the Royal Party as to the fundamental basis of the Monarchical Government produced no other effect on the multitude, than that of marking them all as the partisans of despotism, while their disagreement as to the system, left to none of their sub-divisions the consistency or force of a party. Thus, all disappeared, all sunk, before the sanguinary cohort of the Jacobins, who were already fabricating in their Clubs, the catastrophes of the 10th of August, the 2d of September, &c. &c. Their determinations each day acquired a greater degree of violence—to their war-cry *The Constitution or Death*, they had added the word *Equality*. To familiarise the people's minds to the ideas of hatred and vengeance, they confounded, and pointed out all their adversaries, under the denomination of *Enemies to Liberty and Equality*. At the same time they supported in the National Assembly every motion made by the members of the *Coté-Droit*, tending to its dissolution, because they were well assured that their successors would soon annihilate the vain phantom of Royalty which stood in their way.

'The Constitutionalists dispirited, found themselves no longer able to hold the reins of the Revolution.

'The *pure Royalists* *, deceived by the hopes of a powerful coalition in favour of *Louis XVI.* looked forward to the dissolution of the Assembly, and very rarely attended the sittings. Several of them were even preparing to set off for Coblentz, should the King accept the Constitution.

'The *less pure* Royalists, denominated *Monarchiens*† and *Monarchistes*‡, were disgusted at the active part they had taken, and viewed in the dissolution of the Assembly, a period to the insults and menaces which they were every day obliged to undergo. One alone among them highly distinguished for his good sense and talents, *M. de Clermont-Tonnerre*, foreseeing that the second Assembly would be still wore than the first, was willing to prolong the sessions of the present Assembly, in order to superintend the trial of the new system which they had established, and to make all the reforms which experience might shew to be necessary. He spoke of it to *Barnave* and to *Chapelier*, whom he thought to find disposed to support the motion which he proposed to make to that effect; but they advised him against it. "We are worn out," said they, "we shall be driven away as well as you and your party, if we do not go of our own accord. It is only in our Departments, and by occupying places under the Government, that we can henceforth do any good." These Constitutionalists, as presumptuous as guilty, still conceived

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'* Those who wished for the ancient Monarchy and ancient system.'

'† Those who wished for the New Constitutional Monarchy, with some modifications in the Constitution.'

'‡ Those who wished for a Monarchical Government of any kind, solidly established.'

themselves

themselves to be persons of importance. Odious to all parties, despised by every honest man, and authors of all the calamities which then desolated France, and of those too which the new laws would introduce, how could they conceal from themselves not only that they were no longer good for aught, but that the general indignation would pursue them to the obscurest retreats, regardless of their barren remorse?"

These Annals do not include the *Private Memoirs*, published by M. Bertrand in the year 1797, (see note at p. 167 of this article,) but bring the history of the Revolution to the period at which those Private Memoirs commence.

Though M. Bertrand has traversed a field in which it was much easier to err than uniformly to hold the right path, he is extremely alive to every remark which tends to impeach the extent or the accuracy of his survey. The late M. Mallet du Pan differed in opinion with the Annalist, in his notice of this work in the British Mercury; and some strictures in reply are now offered by M. Bertrand as a Supplement. In some particulars, the former may have been wrong: but in others, the present writer,—as in answer to an observation in the Annals, respecting an intimate connection between the Abbé Sieyes and the Duke of Orleans,—rather replies to than confutes him. M. Mallet du Pan said; "*Whoever has the slightest knowlege of the character, genius, and principles of the Abbé Sieyes, must smile at his supposed connection with any prince; and not a single proof has been advanced in support of the stories of that intimacy, which Sieyes has always disavowed.*" To this remark M. Bertrand, with more acrimony than judgment, thus rejoins: 'It is not easy at present to smile at the mention of the Abbé Sieyes. Villains and regicides excite only horror, and their disavowals can never weaken the evidence of their crimes. What therefore M. Bertrand has related (Vol. I. Chap. IX.) respecting the connection of the Abbé Sieyes with the Duke of Orleans retains its full force. Consequently it appears,' &c.—There is no *consequence* in this argumentation; nor is this the mode of writing history which is likely to gain the faith and confidence of impartial readers.

Mr. Fox having asserted, on the evidence of the annalist, that Louis XVI. and his confidential advisers had entered into negotiations with foreign powers, to dictate by force of arms to France; M. Bertrand addressed a letter to that gentleman, to induce him to retract a declaration which he deems injurious to the memory of this unfortunate monarch, and unjustified by the Annals. The evidence for this assertion we have extracted

tracted from the first and second chapters in Vol. IV.; and Mr. Fox, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the author, does not allow himself to be materially inaccurate. The general fact, for which he quoted the passage, is clearly made out. It is not easy to mark the difference between a *feigned* coalition, which is to bring the armies of different powers into the field to act in concert, and a *real* coalition. The aggregate of M. Bertrand's narrative proves that the King felt himself a prisoner at Paris, without power; and that his whole mind was employed, with his ministers, in devising plans for his deliverance, and for his reinstatement in the complete functions of royalty. Foreign states were invited to lend him their assistance, and the plan of invading France unhappily obtained their ready concurrence.

Moo-y.

Art. XII. *An Appendix to Mr. Frend's Algebra*, Part I. By Francis Maseres, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo. 6s. Boards. Robinsons.

This Appendix to the first part of Mr. Frend's work (which was mentioned in our 22d vol. N. S. p. 440.) contains a most accurate and complete investigation of Cardan's rule, together with the solution of Cubic Equations included under the Irreducible Case.

The commencement of the volume is employed by the solution of the equation $x^3+bx=c$, which can in all cases be solved by Cardan's rule. That it is always possible to solve equations of this form, Baron Maseres shews from the nature of the assumption $(x=g-h)$. The three expressions for the root of the equation are deduced; and it is then shewn, by a synthetic demonstration, that each expression is the root of the equation $x^3+bx=c$. As the Equation $x^3-bx=c$ cannot always be solved by Cardan's rule, Baron Maseres shews what are the limitations which bound the possibility of the solution, and what is the cause of such limitations. When c is greater than $\frac{2b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, it is possible to divide a quantity (x) into two unequal parts $(v+z)$ of such magnitudes, that their rectangle or product shall be equal to $\frac{b}{3}$. After the analytical demonstration, the synthetic is given.

In p. 248. l. 18. Art. xxi. the author says

'I do not remember to have seen these substitutions, or synthetick demonstrations of the truth of the expressions given by the foregoing rule of Cardan for the root of the cubick equation $x^3-bx=c$, nor

the former substitutions, or synthetick demonstrations of the truth of the three former expressions given by the first rule of Cardan for the root of the cubick equation $x^3 + bx = c$, in any former book of Algebra.'

The restrictions for the solution of the equation $x^3 - bx = c$, and the necessity of such restrictions from the very nature of the assumptions and substitutions, have been determined in a memoir of the Petersburgh Acts, and by M. D'Alembert. The synthetic demonstration, or the method of finding the equation from the given resolution, has been performed by Dr. Waring in his 29th Problem (p. 163.) "*Datâ resolutione, æquationem invenire.*" The Doctor, however, from the resolution $x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{a^3}{27}}}$, arrives at an equation of nine dimensions, of this form; $x^9 + 3bx^6 + (3b^2 + a^3)x^3 + b^3 = o$; of which the cubic equations $x^3 + ax + b = o$, $x^3 - \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2} ax + b = o$. $x^3 - \frac{1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2} ax + b = o$ will be divisors; and thence he observes that the resolution $x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{b}{2}} +$ &c. ought rather to be called the resolution of an equation of nine than of three dimensions.

In a note, p. 254, Baron Maseres indulges himself in undignified invectives against Newton, Maclaurin, Saunderson, and Clairaut, for writing so obscurely on the subject of Cardan's rule. It is to be confessed that these authors have not given so full and accurate an investigation of that rule as we find in this book: but they scarcely merit such severity of censure as is here passed on them. In the praise bestowed on the *Horologium oscillatorium* of Huygens we concur: but far be it from us to wish that Newton had employed four years of his life in writing his Principia over again. Newton is elevated above mathematicians to the height which he occupies, by his invention. His march from truth to truth was rapid and continual. Ought he to have consumed his time in making the road, by which he advanced, easy and pleasant to those who followed him?

At p. 257, after having stated under what circumstances the irreducible case happens, the author proceeds to the demonstration of cubic equations of the form $x^3 - bx = c$, in which c is less than $\frac{26\frac{3}{2}}{3\frac{3}{2}}$. These equations are resolved by Mr. Raphson's method of approximation; which, Baron Maseres well observes, is the most convenient *practical* method of solving

ing them. Those, however, who are fond of scientific demonstrations, object to this method, because it is merely tentative, and because the solution has no connection with the original equation. By trial, 2 may be found to be the root of x^3-2x-4: but there is no connection between 2 and the form x^3-2x-4; whereas, from Cardan's solution, $\sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{\frac{100}{27}}}+\sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{\frac{100}{27}}}$, we may re-ascend to the original form x^3-2x-4.

P. 293, the Baron considers the case in which the equation $bx-x^3=c$ has two roots. All his processes are conducted with the greatest accuracy and circumspection; and the quantity is always considered as a real positive quantity.

The solution of the biquadratic $x^4-bx^2+box=3b$, by the method of Lewis Ferrari, is given at p. 412. This solution is very intelligible and complete: but it is to be remarked that the principle of it is precisely the same as that of Waring. In Ferrari's method, let the biquadratic be $x^4=qx^2+rx+s$; add $2nx^2+n^2$ to each side; then $x^4+2nx^2+n^2=(2n+q)x^2+rx+s+n^2$: but, in order that $(2n+q)x^2+rx+(s+n^2)$ may be a a complete square, $4\times(2n+q)\times(s+n^2)$ must equal r^2: whence results the cubic $8n^3+4qn^2+8sn+4sq-r^2=o$; which, solved, gives n.

In Waring's solution, $x^4+2px^3=qx^2+rx+s$: let $(p^2+2n)x^2+2pnx+n^2$ be added to each side; then $x^4+2px^3+(p^2+2n)x^2+2pnx+n^2=(p^2+2n+q)x^2+(2pn+r)x+(s+n^2)=o$. Let $4\times(s+n^2)(p^2+2n+q)=(2pn+r)^2$: then results the cubic equation $8n^3+4qn^2+(8s-4rp)n+4qs+4p^2s-r^2=o$: whence n &c.

The step which Dr. Waring made, in extending the solution to equations that have all their terms complete, was extremely easy; since the real and great difficulty, the invention of the principle of solution, had been surmounted by Ferrari.—The methods of Waring and Ferrari are, according to Baron Maseres, more tedious and incommodious than the method of Raphson by approximation. We have already said, however, that a distinction is to be made between a solution by a tentative method, and a solution by a strict and scientific method. Mathematicians, who are fond of speculative truth, do not much regard practical commodiousness.

In the same volume with this Appendix, is bound up a small tract that has already appeared before the public *, intitled "Observations

* Indeed most of the contents of the present volume are to be found in the prior works of B. Maseres; in his *Scriptores Logarithmici*,

"Observations on Mr. Raphson's method of resolving affected Equations of all degrees by Approximation."—In this tract, and in the Appendix, the Baron renews his old complaints against 'the nonsense and absurdity' of negative quantities; which quantities, he says, 'he and Mr. Frend have expunged from their works.' This decisive tone and language, we think, can only be justified by a strict proof of the absurdity and inutility of negative quantities; a proof for which we seek in vain in the works of these two authors; since we do not deem the question decided because we cannot conceive an abstract negative quantity, or because a mathematician has defined them to be "*nihilo minores*," or because problems can be solved without their aid. We reserve what we have farther to say on this subject, for the consideration of the second part of Mr. Frend's Algebra, in the subsequent Article.

R. Woo

ART. XIII. *The Principles of Algebra:* or the true Theory of Equations established by Mathematical Demonstration. Part II. By William Frend. 8vo. pp. 119. 3s. Boards. Robinsons. 1799.

IN this second part, Mr. Frend classes equations according to the number of their unknown terms: $x^{m+n}-ax^n=k$ being an equation of the second, and $x^m-ax^n+bx^r=k$ of the third class. He observes that one general rule pervades all equations, namely that none in any class can have more roots than it has unknown terms.—It must be recollected that, according to Mr. Frend and Baron Maseres, negative and impossible quantities are degraded from the duties and the dignity of roots.

In chapter II. equations of the first class are solved by the aid of logarithms, and approximation.—In chapter III. the author proceeds to the consideration of equations of the second class, and proves that the equation $ax^n-x^{m+n}=k$ may have two roots, in a manner similar to that of Baron Maseres. (Treatise on negative sign, Appendix, &c.)

Mr. Frend (we know not from what motive) has changed the term co-efficient for co-part; and he demonstrates the relation between the co-part and roots of equations thus: Let equation be $ax-x^2=k$; roots, c and d; then, $ac-c^2=k$ $=ad-d^2$ $\therefore$ $a=\frac{c^2-d^2}{c-d}=c+d$, and $\therefore$ $ac-c^2=d\times c=k$.—Again; let $x^3+bx-ax^2=k$, and roots be d, e, f;

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mici, and Dissertation on the use of the negative sign, Memoir in Philosophical Transactions, &c.

then,

then, $d^3+bd-ad^2=k$
$e^3+be-ae^2=k$
$f^3+bf-af^2=k$
$\therefore\ d^3-e^3+b(d-e)=a(d^2-e^2)$
$\therefore\ d^2+ed+e^2+b=a\times d+e$
and $d^2+fd+f^2+b=a\times d+f$
$\therefore\ d\times e-f+e^2-f^2=a\times e-f$
$\therefore\ a=d+e+f.$

In the same manner, b may be shewn $=de+df+ef$ and $k=def$. This certainly is a *direct*, but it is not a *new* demonstration. In page 220 of the *Meditationes Algebraicæ*, (Ed. 3tia) is this problem:

"*Datâ æquatione* $(x^n-px^{n-1}+qx^{n-2}=0)$ *&c. unam incognitam quantitatem* (x) *habente, invenire ejus coefficientium* $(p, q, r, \&c.)$ *constitutionem.*

"*Sint* $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \&c.$ *radices datæ æquationis, quarum numerus sit* n*; quibus pro suo valore* (x) *substitutis, resultant equationes*

$$\alpha^n-p\alpha^{n-1}+q\alpha^{n-2}-\&c.$$
$$\beta^n-p\beta^{n-1}+q\beta^{n-2}-\&c.$$
$$\gamma^n-p\gamma^{n-1}+q\gamma^{n-2}-\&c.$$

"*Reducantur hæ æquationes in unam, ita ut exterminentur omnes coefficientes præter unam* (p)*, cujus constitutio quæritur; et invenietur* $p=\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\&c.$ *et eodem modo* $q=\alpha\beta+\alpha\gamma+\beta\gamma$ &c.; $r=\alpha\beta\gamma+\&c.$ *et ita deinceps.*"

This is precisely what Mr. F. has done, and in the same manner.

In the preface, the author speaks of having discovered the limiting equation by a simple principle, which he says admits of great extension. The principle is this: let a and b be certain numbers; z and y variable numbers; then, if $a=b+Az-By+Cz^2-Dy^2$ &c. The difference between the variable terms must either be equal to a given number or to nothing: now 'the difference cannot equal a given number (says the author) in my demonstrations, for both z and y may be taken less than any assignable number.' Let us observe the nature and efficacy of the principle, in its application to an individual case.

Let the equation be $ax-x^3$, and let m be the number which, substituted for x, gives $ax-x^3=G$ the greatest possible: then, if x be made $=m+z$, or $m-y$, the product will be less, and $=$ some quantity k.

Substitute for x, in equation $ax-x^3=k$, $m+z$: likewise $m-y$; and equate the two expressions that arise from such substitutions: then there results

$$a=3m^2+3m\times z-y+z^2-zy+y^2.$$

But, says the author, $3m \times \overline{z-y}+z^2-zy+y^2$ must $=o$;

$$\therefore a=3m^2 \text{ and } m=\sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}.$$

Now $3m \times \overline{z-y}+z^2-zy+y^2$ must $=o$, according to Mr. F.; because, by decreasing z and y, the quantity may be made less that any assignable number. We confess that, to us, this principle does not appear very evident. If $ax-x^3=k$, z and y cannot each be taken at pleasure: but z being assumed, y is necessarily determined from the equation $(a=3m^2 \times \overline{z-y}+z^2-zy+y^2)$. It is granted that, if in any equation $ax^m-x^{m+n}=k$ where k is less than the quantity that results from putting m for x, x may be made $=m+z$, and z may be taken less than any assignable number: but it is no evident consequence that y is less than any assignable quantity. We do not say that y is *not* less, only that it is *not demonstrated* to be so. What the author advances may be truth, but it does not appear to us to be science.

In our opinion, if Mr. Frend's principle be thoroughly examined and firmly established, it will be found to be identical with the one used for the determination of the maxima and minima of quantities; and the problems for finding the greatest value of x in the equations $ax-x^3=k$, $ax^n-x^{m+n}=k$ &c. are problems which have been long since solved by the aid of the fluxionary and differential calculus. The objection which Mr. F. makes against the solution of these problems, that the foreign and unnecessary principle of velocity has been there introduced, is an objection properly against the *fluxionary* method: but the maxima and minima of quantities have been determined on purely algebraical principles. To state once more our opinion, we think that the principle of Mr. F. as it now stands is by no means simple nor evident; and that, if it be more fully considered and verified, it will not differ materially from the principle on which the maxima of quantities have heretofore been established.

In page 69, Mr. Frend applies his principle to discover the limits of the roots of equations; for instance, in the equation $ax^2+bx-x^3=k$, he finds the value of x that makes the quantity ax^2+bx-x^3 the greatest possible, namely $\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2+3b}}{3}$: this value, it is known, is a limit of x in the original equation, determined by solving the limiting equation $3x^2-2ax-b=o$, according to the common processes of algebra.

The author of the present treatise has undoubtedly thought for himself; and his work deserves notice for its freedom from absurd

absurd notions and indirect demonstrations, and for the practical information relative to the solution of equations. It is not, we trust, agreeable either to our principles or our practice, "to transmit the sacred depositum of error from age to age:" we wish neither to defend inveterate prejudices, nor to palliate absurd misconceptions; yet we cannot find sufficient reason for that acrimonious and irreverent censure which has lately been poured forth on the inventors and abettors of the old system of algebra. We disregard contemptuous terms; they properly are only to be used against those who obstinately persevere in error after conviction. From a mathematician, formal proof is to be expected; he is required not to *inveigh* against the *nonsense* of negative quantities, but manifestly to expose their inutility. He is to be admonished that, instead of a flippant comparison of the doctrine of impossible quantities with the "stupid dreams of Athanasius," he would have done better if he had shewn that it is unintelligible and useless in expediting mathematical reasoning.

It is easy to affix an absurd notion to a thing, and then to ridicule it: but, unless ridicule be justly applied, it is no test of truth. The misconceptions of one or two authors, concerning negative quantities, constitute no just and sufficient reason for their exclusion; and many distinguished mathematicians have persevered in using negative quantities in their calculations, after they had animadverted on the absurd notions formed of them. The true idea of negative quantities, and the exposure of the unintelligible definition given of them by some authors, are not of late date; and cannot be attributed to that flood of light which has been poured on modern times, to dissipate the clouds that yet hang over human science.

"*Il n'y a donc point réellement et absolument de quantité negative isoleé: 3, pris abstraitement, ne presente aucune idée.*"—Encyclopedie, year 1751.

"*Qu'il me soit donc permis de rémarquer, combien fausse l'idée qu'on donne quelquefois des quantités negatives, en disant que ces quantités sont au dessous de zero. Independamment de l'obscurité de cette idée envisagée metaphysiquement,*" &c.—Opuscules D'Alembert, 1761.

"*C'est le calcul, il faut l'avouer, qui a induit certains Geometres en erreur sur la valeur des quantités negatives. Ils ont remarqué que* $a < 2a$ *donnoit* $a - 2a < o$, *ou* $-a < o$; *d'ou ils ont conclu que les quantités negatives etoient au dessous de zero. Mais ils ne seroient pas tombés dans cette erreur, s'ils avoient considerê qu'une quantité au dessous de zero est une chose absurde, et que* $-a < o$ *ne signifie autre chose que* $B - a < B$, *B etant une quantité quelconque sousentendue, et plus grande que a. La simplicité et la commodité des expressions Algebraiques, consiste a representer à la fois, et comme en racourci, un grand nombre d'idées; mais ce laconisme d' expression, si on peut parler ainsi en impose quelquefois à certains esprits, et leur donne des notions fausses.*" Id.

We have never tortured our minds to conceive the idea of abstract negative or impossible quantities, but have considered them as means used to abridge and facilitate calculation. Until a clear and decisive proof of their inutility be exhibited, we must follow the antient system of things: still talking the same jargon which Newton and Des Cartes have babbled; and adhering to the faith of that doctrine which has verified the law of gravitation in every phænomenon of the universe.

We have said thus much, because we are of opinion that Mr. Frend has been more bold and vehement in his assèrtions, than his proofs warrant him to be; and because he has abused a most excellent privilege, the freedom of inquiry. The concluding sentence of his book * contains a sublime thought: but, recollecting some of the events of the author's life, we fancy that we see it contaminated with a small mixture of human infirmity.

R. Wood

ART XIV. *The Hop Garden*, a didactic Poem. By Luke Booker, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 118. 3s. sewed. Rivingtons. 1799.

IT seems rather extraordinary that Dr. Booker should not have known that Mr. Christopher Smart, so memorable for his genius and his misfortunes, had written a poem on the same subject with that which is treated in the work before us; but we conclude that he was unacquainted with that production, because he has not mentioned it; as we doubt not, from the liberality of his sentiments, that he would have been happy in giving it that applause which it so well deserves. Though, however, these two poets have written on the same subject, and both in blank verse, the plan and structure of the poems are so different, that each may be considered as an original. Smart is lively, easy, and poetical; his imagery is bright; and his descriptions are animated and appropriate. Dr. Booker is in many parts stiff and laboured; and he indulges perhaps too much in his turn for moral sentiment, and his love of digression: yet it must be acknowleged that his digressions are frequently beautiful, and that his moral and religious sentiments are such as every good man must approve. Indeed, when interwoven in some pathetic tale or interesting narrative, they will not only be read with pleasure, but will leave impressions on the mind that are highly favourable to our improvement in

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* 'How great then must be that Being to whom the thoughts of all these orders of Beings are known at a moment's glance; and how insignificant in the eye of reason are those nations which lay down rules for thought, and persecute for opinions.'

virtue

virtue and real wisdom. Of this sort, we conceive the following description of the miserable state of deserted infants, before the erection of the Foundling Hospital, to be a specimen which reflects honour on the poetical powers and real feeling of the author:

'Thou who, solicitous of Nature's boon,
Wou'dst see thy Garden thrive with clusters thick
Wreathing thy poles—inclining let it slope
To meet the southern or the western ray.
As thou desir'st kind Plenty's gladd'ning smile,
From the destructive breath of Boreas rude,
And Eurus keen let rising hill protect,
Or sylvan screen impervious to their blasts;
Lest they, at vernal-tide, the tender Hop—
All shelterless—with fatal force assail,—
Arrest its flowing juices, and destroy
Each infant plant.——So, till benignly rose
That sheltering Dome for infant-life expos'd,—
CORAM its gen'rous Founder,—many a child
Perish'd untimely in the bitter blast,—
Its wailings utter'd to the pitiless winds,
And drown'd by their uproar,—less pitying she,
Its heartless Mother! or whose heart—as stone
Callous and dead—no agonizing throbs
Felt for the little victim, fruit of Shame!
—Drench'd with dark mid-night's show'rs, to the cold rock
It clings—for want of shelter in that breast
Where late it helpless hung, and vital streams
Imbib'd, unwelcom'd. Now, discarded thence,
It, famish'd, dies!—and, stiff with livid death,
Some aged shepherd, in his morning round,
Shock'd—finds it, eyeless! rav'nous birds the while
Hov'ring indignant, clam'rous at the loss
Of their just-tasted prey.——Mark yon pale Wretch,
Dishonour'd by a Villain feigning love,
And plighting vows of constancy and truth:
—With troubled step she walks,—now stops, and turns,
As if some horrid purpose, unfulfill'd,
Reclaim'd her feet: now walks, now turns again,
And wrings her hands, and tears her flowing hair:
Then onward wildly flies—aghast with dread,
Shunning each passenger. Her live-born babe
Expos'd, like Israel's infant Seer, is left
Fast by the margin of Thames' swelling tide,
Whose waves, anon, will reach its rushy bed
To whelm it in the deep!——Ah! no its cries
Are heard; and HE whose eye the thickest shades
Of night pervades, guides down the shelving bank
One of Augusta's pitying sons, who thence
Bears it from danger, and the FOUNDLING-HOUSE

Welcome

Welcomes it soon. There England's King and Queen,
Her Nobles, Merchants, and accomplish'd Fair
Become its Parents, its Protectors kind;
Till, by their Bounty bless'd, he issues forth,
Himself a Blessing to the social world.'

The subject of this poem is briefly but comprehensively stated in the first three lines:

'The Spiral Hop, high mantling, how to train
—No common care to Britain's gen'rous sons,
Lovers of "nut brown ale"—sing, fav'ring Muse!'

In two books, the author pursues this design; pointing out the aspect and situation of the Hop Garden; what soil is most congenial to the Hop; the management of different kinds of soil; seasons for planting; time and method of planting; directions concerning Poles; troops of Hop-pickers delineated; the vintage described, &c. &c.—A 'Sequel Poem' treats, 'for the most part, of the liquor in which Hops are a constituent ingredient;' branching out into a variety of illustrative remarks and descriptions; and concluding with an exhortation to Sobriety.

We shall copy the description of a day's labour during the vintage:

'Hail, joyous Season! with auspicious smile
Approaching, lovely. 'Mid the flutt'ring vines
Morn's light-wing'd breezes, whisp'ring softly, play,
And shake the dew-drops from the pendant flow'rs.
See, see, unsummon'd, blithesome now advance
The willing Pickers to the Garden's bound;
Where, plac'd to meet the moisture-drinking ray,
They plant the Crib capacious. Soon commence
Their various tasks. All emulous to please,—
Some, loos'ning to and fro the wreathed poles,
Extract them from Earth's bosom, and them bear
To *others*, station'd at the ready crib;
Who soon with nimble fingers them divest
Of all their blossom'd pride.—The spiral bines,
A seeming load, behold! the youngster-tribe
Hug in their little arms, and high compiled,
Devote them to the flame. Consum'd, these yield
The soil nutritious aliment saline,
And aid its future need.—From bin to bin
Assiduous hies the Planter, and surveys
The gen'ral work;—commends, instructs, reproves—
As Industry, and Ignorance, and Sloth
May sev'rally require,—bids, for the Kiln,
Load mercifully Dobbin, now grown old,
That has for many a season lent her [*qu. his?*] aid,
And, conscious, seems to share the festive joy.

'The blossoms, newly pick'd, behold convey'd
To the domestic kiln, which nicest Care
Heats to extract from ev'ry fragrant leaf
The vegetable moisture, unexhal'd
By Summer's fervid pow'r. O Planter! now
At stake is all the Produce of thy Toil.
If Heat excessive scorch thy gather'd store—
Worthless as arid chaff, by winnowy sails
Out cast deceptive to expectant birds,
No flavour'd essence to the tepid vat
Will it impart, and to thy purse no gold.
'By slow degrees when parch'd to th' inmost core—
The sever'd clusters thence to ampler space
Convey, and let thy swains with shovel broad
Throw them, alternate, long, from side to side,
Fast flick'ring, countless, like soft flakes of snow.
'Now, dry as leaves which rustle to the tread,
When Autumn, frosty-bright, disrobes the groves,
And strews their golden honours o'er the glade—
The last concluding task, they claim, is thine.
Thy hempen sacks, capacious, high suspend,
Till, satiate, each (close trod by pressing feet)
Swell to its measur'd bulk rotund, and wait
A welcom'd journey to the neighb'ring mart *.'

G. 2.

The story of Emma and Osmund in the second book seems to be a copy from Celadon and Amelia in Thomson's Seasons; and we cannot say that the comparison is favourable to the imitation.—As the author describes the following instance of generosity in a soldier as founded in truth, it deserved to be recorded in the pleasing and impressive manner in which he has related it:

'Beside a path, worn bare by frequent feet,
Sat—shiv'ring in the blast—an hoary wretch,
On whose quench'd eye-balls the meridian sun
Wasted its beams. A weather-beaten cap
He, silent, held; and left his piteous case
To tongue his woe. But few more falt'ring steps,
Thro' the dark world, he lonely had to tread,
And then find shelter in the peaceful grave.
—Speechless he sat; but sat not long, in vain.
A brave Defender of old England's Isle
Came where he was; and, with observant eye,
Beheld and pitied him. On furlough bent,

'* The method of bagging the Hops is this: a hole being made in an upper-floor large enough to receive the mouth of a bag or pocket (as it is usually called) a handful of hops is tied in each lower corner, to serve as holdings; the mouth is then fastened securely round the hole; when the hops are thrown in by one person, while another continues to tread them down till the bag is full.'

A knap-

A knapsack o'er his belted shoulders lay,
Containing his attire—soon told; small wealth
He boasted else: yet, of that little, cast
A lib'ral portion to the Suppliant old,—
Unseen, he ween'd, by ev'ry mortal eye.
But *one*, not less with Admiration touch'd
Than He with Pity, saw the gen'rous deed;
And thus him instant hail'd: "Well pleas'd, brave Youth!
Witness'd have I thy Bounty; which but ill
A Soldier's purse can spare.—Allow me thus
Such Goodness to requite:—be this thy meed,"
He said,—presenting, with his courteous speech,
A piece of silver. Grateful, this, receiv'd
The youthful warrior, and, receding straight,
The splendid coin bestow'd where late he threw
His former off'ring: then the donor kind
Accosted thus—"Forgive, too gen'rous Sir!
My rude appropriation of thy gift,
Which that poor Suff'rer's Wants more urgent need
Than do my own."—This said, he hied away—
Swift, as if marching to the battle's call,
Debarring further converse; or afraid
To hear the voice of praise. Unknown, he fled,
Defeating ev'ry purpose to promote
Him in the martial ranks which Freedom's Isle
Guard from each hostile arm.—But, where pale Want
Compassion's willing mite no more shall claim,
The King of kings near his eternal throne
Will place the Christian-hero: for the deed
Approving Spirits, on aërial wing,
To heav'n's high chancery, delighted, bore;
And the recording Angel * it inscrib'd
On monumental adamant and gold,
In glorious characters of living light,
Bright as the sun, and purer than his fires.'

We must now finish our remarks on this poem; of which a judgment may be formed from the quotations that we have made. On former occasions, we have expressed a favorable opinion of Dr. Booker's poetical talents, which is not lessened by the perusal of the present work †.

' * The *accusing Spirit*, and *recording Angel* mentioned by Sterne will not fail here to occur to the mind of the reader.'

† An account of Dr. B.'s poem descriptive of *Malvern* will be found in our Review for December 1798. The volume before us forms a kind of supplement to that publication.

ART.

ART. XV. *The Pastoral Care.* By the late Alexander Gerard, D.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Divinity in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland. Published by his Son and Successor, Gilbert Gerard, D.D. 8vo. pp. 427. 7s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1799.

EXPERIENCE demonstrates that those whose peculiar profession it is to instruct the rest of mankind, in the duties of religion, have themselves often need of improvement, admonition, and reproof; and early in the history of the Christian church, works designed for this purpose were deemed expedient and necessary. Among the most eloquent compositions of the eloquent Chrysostom, are his six books *on the Priesthood;* and the *Cura Pastoralis* of Gregory, called the Great, is inferior to none of his other writings. In latter times, particularly in France, an incredible number of volumes have been published, in various forms and under various titles, on the same subject: which has not been neglected by the writers of our own country, although those who have professedly written *on the duties of a Pastor* are not very numerous: unless we take into the account the many Episcopal *Charges* which are almost yearly given by our vigilant and zealous Prelates. Among these, the charges of Secker hold a distinguished rank; and, with the *Pastoral Care* of Burnet, and the *Ecclesiastical Cases* of Stillingfleet, form a good body of pastoral instructions, adapted to our established system of religion, and to the situation of the English clergy.

The posthumous volume before us is chiefly calculated for the situation of the Scottish clergy: but, as the editor observes, it 'may not be unprofitable to those also of other persuasions; who will find it throughout breathing a spirit of rational and elevated piety, and marked with that candour and moderation which distinguished the character of the writer.'—To this we willingly subscribe, after we have read the whole volume with attention; and it is with pleasure that we now sit down to give a more particular account of its contents.

It is divided into Three Parts; of which the first treats on *the Importance of the Pastoral Office,*—the second on *the Duties of the Pastoral Office,*—and the third on *the Requisites for performing those Duties.* All these subjects are discussed in a plain, easy, methodical manner; and although the style is neither animated nor elegant, it is never embarrassed nor obscure: two defects which are far from being uncommon in the writings of the present day.

The *Importance of the pastoral office* arises from two circumstances; its *dignity* and its *difficulty.* By some, the dignity of this

this sacred office has been displayed in all the pomp of eloquence, and exaggerated by an accumulation of the boldest figures: but the present age would give no indulgence to that sort of declamation. To raise the dignity of the pastoral station above the naked truth is indeed not only useless but hurtful also, in the apprehension of our author: 'what has real dignity and importance stands not in need of exaggeration . . . a simple exposition of its intrinsic moment is sufficient for procuring it that degree of honour which it merits, and will most effectually procure it.'

The Christian ministry, according to Dr. Gerard, is truly an holy office, but only in this sense that it is occupied about holy things. In every case, the dignity of an occupation depends, in a great degree, on its end; and in this view the Christian ministry possesses the greatest dignity: for the pastoral office is concerned not about the temporal fortunes of men, but about their immortal souls. Not only from the sublimity of its end, however, but also from the nature of its functions, it derives honour and weight. It is the business of ministers to inculcate the noblest truths; and to form the souls of men to that divine temper, which will fit them for the everlasting society of God. The real dignity and importance of the pastoral office, therefore, ought to impress, both on those who occupy it and on those who aspire to it, sentiments which are truly and uniformly becoming it. 'By setting out with a high sense of the dignity and importance of their profession, and constantly maintaining that sense, they will best preserve themselves from thinking or acting beneath it, will refine and elevate their views and aims in choosing, in undertaking, and in executing it; and add spirit to all their endeavours,' in all these respects. —From the people, also, the nature of the pastoral office demands respect. A value for the office itself, and esteem for those who worthily exercise it, are inseparable. 'Every instance of disregard to the functions of a minister betrays a defect in men's value for their office, and every failure in improving by their functions shews some perversion in the manner of conceiving the importance of their office.'

Such is the subject of the first three sections of ch. 1. In sect. 4. the Doctor treats *On the Contempt of the Clergy:* which spirit shews itself in different ways. Sometimes it breaks out against the office itself. 'In establishments, where it leads to riches or political pre-eminence, it is reproached as prostituted to worldly views; and in others where it can scarcely raise the occupiers above poverty, it is despised as low and unreputable, by artfully confounding its natural and primary tendency, with the abuses of it, after this tendency has been resisted and defeated.

feated. By exaggerating these abuses and the ill effects resulting from them; and by overlooking every circumstance in the office which can counterbalance them; it has been misrepresented as having a fixt and unalterable tendency to promote in ministers the gross vices of hypocrisy, superstition, ambition, vanity, party-spirit, rancour, and revenge.'

The same spirit leads men to exaggerate the faults of the clergy, and to set them in the most odious lights; to convert imaginary faults into real vices, and small failings into atrocious crimes. Yet this is not all: 'the faults of the clergy are charged on religion itself; and the contempt of the office grows into contempt of religion;'—or, 'when men's contempt of the clergy proceeds not so far as this; yet it often shews itself in a contempt of their ministrations, and indifference for attendance on them.'—Dr. Gerard then asks, Whence can such sentiments proceed? and he answers, that they sometimes arise 'from the contagion of the spirit of infidelity; which often corrupts the sentiments and practice of those whose faith it cannot absolutely subvert.' Attachment to vicious habits is another natural cause of disrespect for the Christian ministry. The Doctor well observes that 'it is not surprising that they, who are addicted to wickedness, should dislike those who endeavour to check wickedness; or that they who hate to be reformed, should hate those whose business it is to labour to reform them.' —Too low a sense of the excellence of religion may also sink a man's esteem of the pastoral office; and differences of opinion in matters of religion sometimes contribute to a degree of disrespect for the clergy.—When these or other causes have introduced a contempt of the clerical order, it can scarcely fail to spread; and when that disdain becomes prevalent, 'no situation, no behaviour, can procure the clergy that honour and respect, to which their office entitles them.—All that they have in their power is, to prepare themselves for bearing it, and to behave with propriety under it.'

In the remaining part of this section, Dr. G. gives some good advice to the clergy concerning their own behaviour, when they are thus assailed; and he points out the most proper means of obviating the contempt of others, when they find themselves the object of it.

In Ch. II. consisting of three sections, Dr. G. treats *on the Difficulties of the Pastoral Office.*

First, *the nature of its difficulties.* Every office of government is attended with difficulties: but that of the clergy, being a government of souls, is the most arduous of all duties. The various names by which they are called in the Scriptures demonstrate this. They are *rulers, ambassadors, stewards, bishops,*

overseers, *inspectors*, *shepherds*, *watchmen*, *ministers*, *soldiers*. They are exhorted to *wait on*, to *study*, to *take heed*, to *give attendance* to *labour*, to *endure*, to *encounter difficulties*, *fatigues*, and *dangers*. 'From these representations, (says our author,) the work of a minister appears to be abundantly difficult, though all things should conspire in the most friendly manner with his endeavours to promote and execute it: but the difficulty is immensely increased by the great and numerous obstructions which are opposed to his endeavours; arising both from himself and the people; his own infirmities and imperfections; and the stupidity, prejudices, and vices of other men.'

These difficulties ought to deter every man from undertaking the pastoral charge, who is not determined to devote himself to its duties. He must not deem any preparation too much. It is not enough to acquire necessary knowlege; he must learn to apply it properly to the discharge of his functions; and to the particular situations which may occur to him, in the business of a minister. 'Under a lively sense of the arduous nature of his work, he will study, by all the methods of instruction, exhortation, admonition, reproof, terror, consolation, persuasion, in public and in private, in their health, and in their sickness, &c. to enlighten the ignorant, to fix the unthinking, to awaken the secure, to reclaim the wicked, to resolve the doubting, to confirm the wavering, to strengthen the weak, to perfect the saints. To this he will devote his time, his strength, and his talents.'—This is the subject of the second section.

Sect. 3. *Of the true Spirit of the Pastoral Office.* Every profession has its proper spirit: that of the clerical profession consists in a love of its duties, a zeal to perform them in the best manner, and a warm ambition to accomplish its end. Animated with this spirit, the minister will perform all his duties with alacrity, with perseverance, with pleasure, and with success.

We come now to the *Second Part* of this work, which treats on *the Duties of the Pastoral Office*, and is divided into four chapters. Chapter I. regards *the private Duties of a Pastor, respecting Individuals*, and is subdivided into nine sections, in the following order:—of Example—of private Instruction—of private Exhortation—of counselling—of visiting the afflicted—of reproving—of convincing—of reconciling Differences—of Care of the Poor. On each of these heads the Doctor makes a number of good, but mostly trite observations; on which we therefore shall not dwell: but we recommend them to the attention of those young clergymen who wish to know the duties of their state, and to perform them with effect.

We also confine ourselves to giving the contents of Chapter II. on *Private Duties respecting lesser Societies;* which contains some excellent remarks on the Visitation of Families—Catechizing—Fellowship-meetings—Marrying—and subordinate Duties.

In Ch. III. the Doctor treats on *Public or Parochial Duties;* in two sections: the first of which is *On Preaching*, subdivided into nine articles, on *Instructive* or explicatory Discourses, *Convictive* or probatory Discourses, *Panegyrical* or demonstrative Discourses, *Suasory* Discourses;—then of *Invention*, *Disposition*, *Elocution*, *Memory*, *Pronunciation*, and *Action:* in all which we find nothing new, nor any thing said in a new manner: but which is not, on that account, the less valuable to those to whom it is addressed. The second section of this chapter regards the administration of the sacraments, and the other occasional parts of public worship.

In Chapter IV. the author makes some pertinent remarks on such *Ecclesiastical duties as respect the church in general;* or in as far as ministers are members of judicatories. Among these duties, in our opinion, the foremost is the qualification of candidates for the ministry. We shall give the author's own words on this subject:

'Nothing can have a nearer connection with the prevalence or the decline of religion and virtue, than the abilities and manners of the clergy. The greatest care is therefore incumbent on those on whom the choice of them depends. A minister ought to take all the pains he can, to learn the true character of those who are proposed for this office; and if he be not fully satisfied, either by his personal knowlege, or by the information of those who have personal knowlege, that they are, in respect both of understanding and morals, really qualified for this office, he should not be prevailed on, by friendship, or attachment, or compassion, or any sort of influence, to concur in bringing them into this important office. It is an exhortation of the Apostle Paul, "Lay hands suddenly on no man, neither be partaker of other men's sins." (1 Tim. v. 22.) To do it suddenly is to do it without a strict and accurate inquiry into a man's real character; and by doing it thus suddenly, men in some measure incur a share in the guilt of the unworthy person to whose promotion they contribute. This is, in general, very little attended to: but every clergyman ought to charge his conscience, in a deep and particular manner, not to contribute to bring any person into the ministry, if he have any reason to think that his abilities are not such as may raise him above contempt, and render him really useful, or that his life is not so regular and his temper so virtuous, as to make him fit to be put in holy orders. This will be particularly incumbent on a clergyman in presbyteries, where motions for licensing take their first rise; for there one has the best opportunities for information; and superior judicatories are often obliged to take things for granted on

the information of those lesser courts, to whom it is supposed a person proposed is fully known. Both intellectual and moral qualifications ought to be regarded; but the latter are of much greater consequence than the former. In some situations, a moderate degree of the former will be sufficient; but in any possible situation a sensible defect of the latter cannot fail to produce the worst consequences, with respect both to the usefulness of the minister, and the general interests of religion. Were clergymen as careful in this part of their duty as they ought to be, it would in a great measure prevent all the inconveniences which could be apprehended from any particular method of settling parishes.'

Ministers, we are told, have not only a power of judging, but likewise a sort of *legislative* authority. To this assertion we cannot agree, on the principles of Protestancy; as it leads us back to those of the church of Rome: but we are glad to find the author limiting this legislative power to narrower bounds. 'These laws (says he) *ought* always to be consistent with scripture *,—the true spirit of a legislator is the spirit of moderation—no useless laws should be made, for they always weaken such as are necessary—penal laws in matters of religion and speculative opinions are always pernicious.' To this last proposition we most cordially accede.

The Third and last Part of this work, comprized in two Chapters, treats on the *Requisites for performing the Duties of the Pastoral Office.* First, *of the Qualifications for this Office.* These are partly natural and partly acquired. The want of the former, says Dr. G. 'shews that a man was never designed for this difficult profession; and should determine him, or those at whose disposal he is, to make choice of some other occupation.—A clear and sound understanding, and good sense, are gifts of nature absolutely necessary for a person who intends to be a clegyman. A strong and firm memory is likewise a talent of great advantage. If it be remarkably defective, the greatest application to thought or reading will be insufficient to furnish him with the necessary stock of knowledge.' This is all well: but we do not think, with the author, that a '*warm*, *lively*, and *strong* imagination is *highly* useful to a clergyman.'—We know some clergymen, to whom this qualification has been *highly prejudicial.*

Besides natural talents, acquired knowlege is necessary. 'If it be asked (says D. G.) what kind of knowledge? we may answer, that no part of real knowledge is useless or superfluous.

* So said the Council of Nice, the Council of Chalcedon, and the Council of Trent; and so say the Articles of the Church of England. The question is not whether such laws *ought* to be consonant with scripture; but whether they have always been so.

It is proper, however, not to represent the *necessary* knowledge as too extensive, lest the view of its extent should discourage the diffident from attempting this profession, or lest solicitude to acquire all parts of it should confound our studies, and render us superficial in every part.' This is a very sensible observation. The life of man is short, and the journey through the circle of universal science is long. We agree with the author, however, that the clergyman ought to be well acquainted with the rules of logic, or right reasoning; and that he should have a competent knowlege of the original languages in which the scriptures have been written, of natural religion and morality, and of the principles and rules of composition and good taste.—'But the most important qualifications of a clergyman (says Dr. G) are those of the heart, sincere and uniform virtue and goodness. A good heart, with a moderate degree of understanding and knowledge, will enable a man to do much greater service in the church, than the highest abilities, joined with a vicious character.'—All indecency, levity in conversation, covetousness, injustice, falsehood, perfidy, intemperance, and impiety, are vices wherever they prevail: but they are particularly shocking in a minister of the gospel; whereas piety, benevolence, moderation, meekness, humility, disinterestedness, and a sense of the importance of his office, are the great ornaments with which he ought to be invested.

The last Chapter contains some useful instructions respecting *Preparation for the Pastoral Office*: namely, the means of improving the memory and imagination, of cultivating the learned languages, of studying the scriptures, and of acquiring, by practice, the virtues which become the clerical vocation.

We have already said that the style of Dr. Gerard is *neither rich nor rare*; and we must add that it is by far too diffuse, and sometimes tautological. We have indeed too often reason for complaining that the authors of the present day know not, or neglect, the precious art of *condensing* and *methodizing*. All that is said in this volume, of 427 pages, might very well have been comprized in half that number, without losing a single grain of sterling weight, or a single precept of importance. Ged..s.

Art. XVI. *Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters*; translated from the Arabic and Persian. By Jonathan Scott. 8vo. pp. 446. 6s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1800.

The tales contained in this work consist of that portion of the "Thousand and one nights," which in the original appears between the stories of Zobeide and her sisters, and that of Prince Camaralzaman. These having been omitted by M.

Galland, in his French version, are now for the first time cloathed in an European dress.

The son of a powerful Sultan is falsely accused by a concubine, and his father orders him to be put to death. Each of the Viziers, of whom there are seven, relates a story, to prove the artfulness of women, in order to save the prince; while the concubine, as may be supposed, is at no loss to produce seven more tales, to illustrate the craft of man. The mind of the Sultan might have fluctuated between them to this day: but a spell, which had imposed silence on the young prince, is broken, and he explains the imposture.—Such is the vehicle for this series of stories; of which "the merchant's wife and her suitors," and the "young merchant," are the two best: but we suspect that it will be found that M. Galland's selection from the Arabian work has been a judicious one.—In the tale of the officer and the merchant's wife, we recognize the story of the Gopi in Hetopadesa; and in that of the ten old men and the decayed rake, we see the foundation of Sir William Jones's poem of the seven fountains.

These tales are followed by anecdotes, a favourite style of composition in the East. The famous Gulistan and Bostan of Shaikh Sadi are collections of anecdotes in prose and verse; and innumerable are the productions of the same sort, by writers of less eminence. They at once diffuse the sublime sentiments of their popular heroes, illustrate particular characters, and convey a general idea of the manners of courts, and the rude jocularity of the vulgar. Feridun, celebrated for his mild beneficence; Nushirvan, for his inflexible justice; and Hatim Taï, for his unbounded generosity; are the usual heroes of these traditionary narratives. Captain Scott has selected those before us from the Tohfet al Mujalis, a work compiled in India about 25 years ago; the Hubbil al Sir has furnished him with some interesting anecdotes of the family of Barmecides, so renowned for their generosity and their misfortunes; while the *bons mots* of Abid supply him with others of a ludicrous nature. —We insert a few specimens of Oriental repartee.

'The tyrant Hijaj one day in hunting was separated from his attendants, and meeting with an Arab, addressed him, saying "What sort of a personage is your sovereign?" "Cruel, treacherous, bloodthirsty and adulterous," replied the man. "Dost thou know me?" said the tyrant. "No," rejoined the Arab. "I am Hijaj," answered he. "Dost thou know me?" said the Arab. "No," was the reply. "Know then, said the Arab, that I am one of the landholders of this desart, and the members of our family are by fatality afflicted with insanity for three days every year; to day is one of them." The tyrant smiled, though hurt, and let the Arab escape, notwithstanding his freedom.'

'A person

'A person was found in the streets carrying an empty wine jar. The officer of police commanded him to receive the number of stripes settled by the law to be inflicted on a drunkard. "What is my fault?" said the man. "Thou hast with thee (replied the officer) the instrument of intoxication." "True, (rejoined the culprit) and I have likewise about me the instrument of adultery; inflict upon me also the punishment of that crime." The officer laughed and let the man go.'

'The celebrated physician Bezerchemehr used every morning to awaken Nushirvan, and descant much on the benefits of early rising. As he was once going to court, agreeably to custom, before daylight, a thief robbed him of his turban. The emperor enquired the reason of his being bare-headed, and being informed, jeeringly said, "Didst thou not tell me, that the benefits of early rising were numerous? See what has happened to thyself from being up so soon." "The thief (replied the physician) was up before me, and therefore enjoyed the advantage of my doctrine."

'A poet wrote an ode in praise of a Turk, who was much pleased, and desired him to come to him on the morrow, when he would give him a certain quantity of grain. The poet, early the next morning, repaired to the house of his patron, with a porter and a large bag. "What dost thou want?" said the Turk. "The grain you promised me," replied the poet. "Friend (answered the Turk) you tickled my ears yesterday with a few empty words, and I returned the favour with an empty promise."

'A poetical critic said to the celebrated poet Jami, "I have written ninety-nine criticisms on the poems of Hafiz." "God have mercy upon thee, (said Jami) what answer will thou give to God at the last day."

'A taylor following the army was wounded in the head by an arrow. When the surgeon saw the wound, he told his patient, that as the weapon had not touched his brain, there was no doubt of his recovery. The taylor said "if I had possessed any brains, I should not have been there."

'An unfortunate beggar went to a miser, and asked for a garment, saying that his object was to have something to remember him by. "My friend," said the miser, "as thy end is to remember me, I shall give thee nothing; for I am sure thou wilt remember a refusal much longer than a gift."

Subjoined to these anecdotes, we find translations of several letters from Aurungzebe to his father Shah Gehan, and to his accomplished sister, the princess Gehanara. We wish that the ingenious translator had published them in their chronological order. Some were written before Aurungzèbe mounted the throne; others subsequently to the deposition of his father; and all display, in disgusting colours, the hypocritical pretensions to superior piety, in which that artful prince was accustomed to envelope his insidious designs. We suspect that Captain Scott mistakes in asserting that 'the degraded Rajahs of Calicut and Mysor are of the same family' with the antient monarchs of

Vijanagar. They were tributaries till the overthrow of that empire, but we have reason for doubting their consanguinity; we imagine that they are not even of the same cast.

Captain Scott's merit as a translator is too well known to require additional encomium; and we conceive that the nature of his present work will attract, and probably gratify, more than those who have a taste for Oriental literature.

Ha

ART. XVII. *Letters from Paris, to the Citizens of the United States of America,* on the System of Policy hitherto pursued by their Government, relative to their commercial Intercourse with England and France, &c. By Joel Barlow. 8vo. pp. 116. 3s. Ridgway. 1800.

THE voice of this revolutionary Apostle has not been heard for some time; and his pen also seems to have been long at rest. When the present pamphlet appeared, therefore, we were curious to remark what impressions the scenes which he had witnessed in France had made on his mind. We perceive that he still adheres to his cause, and is still the advocate of pure democracy; but the glowing enthusiasm, the bold predictions of the downfall of regal and feudal institutions, and the confident anticipations of republican ascendancy, which marked his earlier labours, appear not in this production. That he feels despondency, we have no doubt: but that he should disclose so many indications of it, was not perhaps to be expected.

In his first letter, he inveighs against the funding system of America, and the military marine recently forming there. He contends that the Americans, in order to have maintained their rights on the capture of their vessels by England, should have confiscated all English property, whether invested in the American funds, or remaining in the hands of individuals. Of this sort of reprisal, commercial men judge better than speculative writers; and we believe that they are unanimous in considering it as more destructive, than that which is at present established.

The following passage seems to throw some light on the subject of the late rupture between France and America, and to disclose a curious fact with respect to the former country:

'I make no exception in the argument on account of the present deplorable rupture with France, because this rupture never would have happened, if we had not first resigned our armour to England; and because the necessary energies and violent convulsions of the revolution have concentrated for a moment all possible powers within the walls of Paris; so that the voice of the commercial towns, the colonies, and the true interests of the nation, are not heard.'

The

The author's second and last letter is dated since the formation of the consulate: but we find him silent on this extraordinary event.—He bestows the most liberal praise on the constitution of the American states. According to him, it is a model for nations; and nothing ever matched in wisdom the federal and provincial distributions of political power, which it ordains. Provincial government, it is said, best accomplishes the ends of internal administration, and the federal gives strength with respect to foreign relations. Our readers will recollect how much this doctrine was, at one period, cried down in France, and that it was laid to the charge of the Brissotins as a capital offence, an article of treason. Let us hear what Mr. Barlow says on this subject, when speaking of that country:

'It seems then that the tendency of civilization is to diminish the number of nations, and to increase their size and prosperity. But this kind of progression, as applied to independent nations, is limited by the nature of things. The few men, to whom the government of a state must be confided, cannot extend their knowledge nor multiply their attentions to such a degree as the affairs of a great people would require. France, in her present limits, presents a mass of population and territory sufficient for at least twenty integral and well constituted states. Her legislative body is representative; it is twice as numerous as any legislative body ought to be; and yet it is not the fifth part so numerous as a proper representation of the people would require. It is incumbered with much more business than it can treat with that attention which the business deserves; and yet not half the affairs which are necessary to the people are ever brought up for its deliberation. This republic, for the purposes of interior or local legislation and police, should be organized into about twenty subordinate republics; while, for the purposes of general legislation, exterior relations, defence, commerce, canals, roads, and every common concern, they should remain concentrated in one great union, or community, with a national legislative and executive, restricted in their powers to the simple objects of great national interest; which objects should be defined with the utmost precision in their general constitution.'—

'This beneficent system of federalizing appears to be the only resource that nature has offered us, at least in the present state of political science, for avoiding at once the two dangerous extremes of having the republic too great for an equitable administration within, or too small for security without. On this principle, if wisely pursued, no confederated republic will be too great, and no member of it too small; as all subjects of jealousy will be done away by the nature of the association. The new republics of Europe must resort to this principle, if they mean to hold the ground they have gained, in changing their feudal for their representative constitutions. Could we flatter ourselves that they would resort to it at the end of the present war, then we might hope to see the moral force of nations take place of their physical force, the civilization of states keep pace with that of

individuals, and their commercial relations established on the principles of peace.'

Whether this be one of the constitutions which lie in the "*Pigeon holes* of the Abbé Sieyes," and of which France will make the trial; or whether it possesses all the advantages which the author ascribes to it; are points on which we shall hazard no conjectures.

The writer states, under six heads, the means by which America is to secure her interior liberty:

1. The public debt must be extinguished.

2. Congress should remove without delay to the federal city; which would have better answered its destination, had it been placed a hundred miles higher on the Potowmac.

3. All possible land and water communications should be opened between the central and the frontier states.

4. A republican direction should be given to the elementary articles of public instruction.

5. The government should so conduct itself, as to induce the gigantic colonies west of the Mississippi, when the time comes at which they shall shake off the dominion of the parent states, to join the American union, on the principle of self-interest.

6. Never to tolerate a standing army.

The remarks under the fifth head deserve the politician's notice: we shall quote a part of them:

'It is essential that we should so conduct our own affairs, as to set them such an example of rational liberty and public happiness, as they cannot fail to admire, and must therefore wish to partake.

'Our frontier states, which border on theirs, must necessarily entertain an intimate and extensive intercourse with them. Reciprocal migrations and intermarriages will be numerous between them; their commerce will be active; their manners, language, and modes of education will be the same on both sides. The probability is, that if we do not induce them to join themselves to us, they will induce some of our extensive districts to quit us and join with them.

'But if at that day the United States should be clear of debt, and should exhibit the singular phenomenon of a wise, impartial, and energetic government, reserving so much power to individual states as shall enable the people to regulate the great mass of their most interesting concerns at home, where they are best understood, and yet continuing a sufficient force in the federal head to ensure at all times the means of giving protection and obtaining respect,—there can be no insuperable objection, and there may be a powerful inducement, for those new nations to form their state governments after the model of ours, and to join our confederation.

'I am aware of the inconvenience that might arise from the magnitude of this projected empire; as the colonies in question are

spreading over a surface at least equal to that of the present United States. The objection is weighty; but my answer is at hand: by encountering this inconvenience, which is new, and therefore formidable in appearance, we avoid those that are infinitely more serious; though, from being familiar and thought unavoidable, they are less attended to. There is no political inconvenience so great as the neighbourhood of independent and rival nations. Their commercial restrictions, their military preparations, their fortified frontiers, their interfering jurisdictions, their whimsical and undefinable points of honour, give so many occasions of dispute in the minds of passionate or ambitious men, that such nations, if not always at war, must be always in such a warlike posture, as to present a perpetual image of the savage state, degrade the morals and devour the substance of the people.

'Besides, I apprehend that if we well consider the nature of a federal government, we shall have less reason to dread the extension of its limits. The objects of its legislation are few, according to our present system; and I have no doubt but this might still be simplified, without risk of lessening its energy. If its simplification should be found practicable, this circumstance may add to the inducements that our neighbours may one day have to join us in confederation, and may diminish on our side the inconvenience which many will apprehend from the first view of the case.'

The author next discusses the subject of Commercial Liberty, proposes plans for establishing and supporting it, and invites America and France to exert their influence in favour of a revisal of the law of nations on this head. He recommends it to be enacted, under the auspices of these and other states, that the flag of a neutral power shall protect an enemy's property; that there shall be no contraband of war; that the situation of a neutral power shall not be changed by the breaking out of a war among its neighbours; that there shall be no blockades of kingdoms, and large districts, by proclamations; and that neutral vessels, going to places in a state of siege, shall be made prizes only in the second attempt. He farther proposes that a maritime convention shall be established, whose business it shall be to define and declare, and at the same time to guarantee, the rights of commerce; and that, under this convention, into which all commercial states shall be invited to enter, there shall be constituted, in one of the Hanseatic towns, a Chancery of Commerce, invested with powers to determine all commercial differences between the contracting parties: the Chancery to consist of delegates from the several states thus confederating, each state sending one. For farther information respecting this proposed tribunal, we must refer to the work itself.—A very desirable and beneficial extension of the functions of such an institution is intimated in the following passage:

'A sincere

'A sincere desire in the contracting parties to preserve the peace of Europe against all the other pretexts on which it is usually violated, may possibly induce them to extend the powers of the Chancery in question to all other branches of the rights of nations, as well as to those relating to commerce. In that case they will doubtless agree upon, and declare a new code of public law, or law of nations, complete in all its parts, and commit the conservation of it to this body of delegates.'

This writer ranks among the most able and temperate of those who have lately employed the pen in the cause of pure democracy. Like his associates, he deals largely in professions of general benevolence: but in this common stock, the parent of the nation to which he belongs has but a trifling share. Great Britain only occurs in his pages to be reprobated and stigmatized. Is there nothing discoverable in this singular country, which merits praise; nothing in its constitution, nothing in the security of person and property enjoyed under the protection of its government, nothing in its administration of law and its observance of religion, nothing in the general character of its people, to extort one single respectful expression?—We cannot dispute the ability of this writer: but that he is free from partiality and bias is a testimony to which, we believe, he must be himself conscious he is not intitled. Jo.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,

For OCTOBER, 1800.

EAST INDIES.

Art. 18. *Journal of a Route to Nagpûr*, by the Way of Cuttac, Borosumbher, and the Southern Bunjar ghât, in the Year 1790; with an Account of Nagpûr, and a Journal from that Place to Benares, by the Suhaji pass. By Daniel Robinson Leckie, Esq. Illustrated with a Map. 4to. pp. 103. 7s. Boards. Stockdale. 1800.

THE writer of this journal accompanied the late Mr. Forster, in an official capacity, on his embassy to Nagpur. His route lay through the countries inhabited by the Orias, and the Gonds, formerly two independent nations of Hindus, but now subjected to the Merhatta prince, Ragoji Bhusla. From Sonpur on the Mahanadi, to Nagpur, the capital of Ragoji's dominions, the stations are little known to European geographers.

The inhabitants generally presented an appearance of poverty, and in some places seemed to yield little submission to their nominal chief. Mr. Leckie draws a flattering comparison between the peasantry of the East India Company's territories, and their southern neighbours. Cuttac is the capital of the province of Orissa; (it is inaccurately spelt Cuttae throughout this work.) Mr. Leckie places it near the apex

apex of a delta formed by the Mahanadi and Cujura rivers, while Major Rennell's map exhibits it seated on a small island; and he states the revenues of this province at 22 lacs of Rupees, of which ten only are remitted to Nagpur. The whole of Ragoji's revenues he estimates at 70 lacs.—In stating the boundaries of the antient kingdom of Gondwana, Mr. Leckie supposes the Urdha river to fall into the Bhimagunga, and not into the Godaveri; were this certain, it would supply an important correction in the geography of that quarter. The source of the Mahanadi, which is placed by M. de la Rochette to the north of Dongur Ghur, is said by Mr. L. (though only from report) to lie 120 miles south-west from that station.—This performance may prove useful in the construction of a future map of Hindustan. Ham.

Art. 19. *The Asiatic Annual Register;* or a View of the History of Hindustan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1799. 8vo. 12s. Boards. Debrett. 1800.

The plan of this work is nearly similar to that of Dodsley's Annual Register; except that the events of the year, instead of being digested into an historic form, appear in the original documents. A cursory but judicious view of the principal events in the history of Hindustan, previously to the year 1608, is prefixed to the volume.—To periodical publications, in which original composition forms a small and no very important part, the nature of our work does not require us to advert: but the utility of the present volume, to those who are interested in Oriental affairs, has induced us to announce it, and to state that the first volume suggests a very favourable opinion of the industry and talents of the conductors. Do

HISTORY.

Art. 20. *An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland,* from the Beginning of the Thirteenth Century down to the present Time; together with a Conversation on Scottish Song. By Alexander Campbell, Author of Odes and Miscellaneous Poems, &c. To which are subjoined Sangs of the Lowlands of Scotland, carefully compared with the original Editions, and embellished with characteristic designs, composed and engraved by the late David Allan, Historical Painter. 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Boards. Printed at Edinburgh; London, Ridgway. 1799.

In the history of poetry, we expect to find at some length the lives of those eminent persons, whose vivid fancy could recall into existence the fabulous heroes of antiquity; lend new charms to the simple beauty of unsophisticated nature; transport the rapt mind, with magic force, into remote or aerial regions; or embellish the ideas of polished society with the bewitching graces of flowing wit. We expect an analysis of the productions to which they owed their celebrity, accompanied by a candid appreciation of their positive and comparative excellencies; and finally, a critical estimate of the progress or retrogression of taste at different periods, since genius must be presumed to be equal in all times.—Such expectations the work before us is not calculated to gratify. Indeed, the field selected by the

the author for his exercitations is by no means fertile in prodigies. Of the poets who wrote in the Scottish dialect, perhaps, Douglas, Drummond, Dunbar, Ramsay, and Burns, are all to whose biography the attention of the literary world would be impelled by admiration. To write indifferent verses is a task of little difficulty, and less advantage; and time cannot be more unprofitably spent than in such an occupation; if we except that which is employed in detailing the history of such poets. The Scottish nation has too solid pretensions to literary excellence, to wish to elevate the obscure versifiers of her vernacular dialect to the rank of poets; or to admire, because presented in that form, verses which would be judged execrable if they were divested of words endeared by familiar habit, and of that association of ideas which connects them with infantine amusement, and the simplicity of childhood.

In the Sangs here presented, we discover nothing new. The Gaberlunzie man, and the Jolly beggar, are attributed to King James V. by the present writer; and "Christ's kirk on the green" is thought to be a production of the same period. A sort of low humour is the characteristic of these, and we presume of most of the popular songs of Scotland previously to Ramsay, of which the words are preserved; for the original verses of the plaintive airs were forgotten when he composed those which are now sung. In times of little refinement, the tricks of mendicants might afford much diversion; and the boisterous jokes of a country ale-house might appear poignant, and be felt as such; while personal defects would be considered as fair objects for the derision of the poet and his audience. In such days, the following verses might find their admirers:

"And there will be sowlibber Peatie,
Aud plouckie-fac't Wat in the mill,
Capper nos'd Gibbie and Francie,
That wins in the how of the hill;
And there will be Alaster Dougal,
That splee-fitted Bessie did woo,
And sniffling Lillie, and Tibbie,
And Kirsty, that belly god sow."

The re-publication of such stuff now may justly excite some surprise. In the work before us, indeed, the lover of poetry will find nothing to admire, and little that he will wish to recollect.—We have discovered two couplets that will convey a general idea of the poetry which it contains, and a pretty correct notion of two books at once. What these are cannot elude the discernment of our readers.

"He said, that book which he gave to me,
Was of Mr. Michael Scot's historie,
Which history was never yet read through,
Nor never will, for no man dare it do."

ANTIQUITIES.

Art. 21. *Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ;* or the State of the venerable and primitial See of St. Andrews: containing an Account of the Rise,

Rise, Advancement, Dignities, Honours, Jurisdictions, Privileges, and Revolutions of this antient See; and of the Church Benefices of old belonging thereto, and of late annext thereto, in the Kirks now belonging to the same, &c; with some Historical Memoirs of some of the most famous Prelates and Primates thereof. By a true (though unworthy) Sone of the Church. 4to. pp. 253. 10s. 6d. Boards. Printed at St. Andrews, by the Printer to the University. London, Johnson. 1797.

Though this work appears now for the first time in print, it was written in 1683, by Mr. George Martin of Clermont, who seems to have held some office, probably that of Secretary, under Archbishop Sharp. In the time of the author, some traces of the Bardic order still existed in Scotland. 'They are called by others, and by themselves,' says Mr. Martin, 'Jockies, who go about begging, and use still to recite the sluggornes (watch words, or *cris de guerre*) of most of the true ancient surnames of Scotland, from old experience and observation. Some of them I have discoursed, and found to have reason and discretion. One of them told me there were not now twelve of them in the whole isle; but he remembered when they abounded, so as at one time he was one of five that usuallie met at St. Andrews.'

The diffusion of the Druidical tenets, founded on the dogma of transmigration, and stained with the blood of human sacrifices, gradually superseded the more innocent superstitions of our remoter ancestors. Their doctrines are said by Cæsar to have originated in Britain; and he also mentions that their records were kept in the Greek character. 'The name of druid continueth still among the Irish and Scottish highlanders; for not only in the histories and romances written by their Senecios or Shannachies, mention is made of an enchanted horn, called by them corn druid heacht, ancientlie in use in those parts; but the translator of the New Testament into Irish renders Magi by Druids, and Simon Magus is called Simon the druid; and it is said that he wrought druidh, *i. e.* sorcerie. Elymas the sorcerer is called druidh.'

The Christian faith became the established religion of Scotland in A. D. 203, by the conversion of king Donald; and Mr. Martin, as a 'true sone of the church,' may exult that "*nullus unquam populus leviore opera ad Christum est conversus, et tantus fuit ad doctores concursus, ut baptizando populo sacerdotes deessent.*"—In A. D. 365, Regulus, a Greek monk, living at Patræ, a city of Achaia, was warned by a vision to transport the relics of St. Andrew to a western region named Albion. 'By force of a storme, the ship was driven into the bay, near the place where St. Andrews now stands, and there split asunder on the rocks.' At this period, Hergustus, in his capital of Abernethy, ruled the Picts, or Pights, who inhabited the eastern coasts of that country, which has since their extinction been named Scotland. 'He gave to Regulus and his company all the lands of that forreste, with all the men dwelling therein, and his own palace, and near thereto erected a church, the same whereof (with the steeple yet intire) we see a pairt yet remaining on the south-east side of the ruined cathedral, (built many years after,) called to this day the church of St. Rewle.' These Christian priests and their successors were termed Culdees, *i.e. cultores dei.* The word Kil, which we find prefixed to the names of

so

so many places in Scotland, (as Kilrewel, Kilpatrick, &c.) signified cell. Abernethy, however, continued the seat of regal and ecclesiastic authority, until the overthrow of the Pightish monarchy in 840, when Kenneth II. conferred on the Bishop of St Andrews the primacy of all Scotland. The name and order of the Culdees ceased about the beginning of the 14th century, after which we no longer hear of them.

'In 1471, Pope Sixtus IV. to silence the pretensions of the Archbishop of York to a precedencie over the church of Scotland, erected the see of St. Andrews into ane archbishoprick and primitial see, making the incumbent there primate and metropolitane of all Scotland.'—'The cathedral church was 160 years in building; and considering the time it was demolisht (viz. in June 1559) it stood entire 240 years; and from the foundation to the razing thereof (occasioned by a sermon of John Knoxes against idolatrie, preached at Crail to a giddy lawless multitude) was just 400 years.'

We learn from the editor, 'that the general appearance of the remains of this large building (the cathedral church) makes a curious contrast with the entire steeple of St. Rule which stands beside it, and which is vastly more than twice as old. St. Rule's steeple is built of a much harder and more compact stone than the cathedral, and the masonry is also much better. The architecture of St. Rule is not Gothic, the arches above the doors and windows being uninterrupted semicircles.'

To the Scottish antiquary, Mr. Martin's composition may probably give pleasure; on others, it will operate as a soporific, and in some it may create nausea.

NOVELS.

Art. 22. *Constantia Neville;* or, The West Indian. By Helena Wells, Author of the Step Mother, &c. 12mo. 3 Vols. 15s. sewed. Cadell jun. and Davies. 1800.

A vein of moralizing runs through this performance, which is frequently of too censorious a cast: but in the preface the writer 'disclaims all personality;' though she professes to be 'aware that many will find likenesses to her portraits in individuals, to whose habits of life and modes of thinking she is an utter stranger.' Among those remarks which are more unequivocally of a general nature, we are sorry to observe that many of the sentiments of this lady betray a degree of intolerance, and a want of liberality, which ought not to escape animadversion. That unhappy portion of the human species, the Negroes in the West Indies, and also the mixed race called Mulattoes, are mentioned as beings with whom to associate is contamination.—Political opinions, likewise, are introduced, without their being necessary to the story.

The incidents in this novel appear, for the most part, to have been designed as representations of common life; and the language is easy and natural: but neither the sentiments nor the characters introduced possess much animation. The share of interest, which the story of Constantia might naturally excite, suffers some diminution from a greater portion of distress being attached to a few untoward circumstances, than they could reasonably be supposed to produce.

Art. Capt. B...y.

Art. 23. *The History of Rinaldo Rinaldini, Captain of Banditti.* Translated from the German of Vulvius. By J. Hinckley, Esq. 12mo. 3 Vols. 10s. 6d. Boards. Longman and Rees. 1800.

In a preface by the English editor, the reader is informed that the translation of this history was not undertaken by him 'till he had the fullest assurances, private as well as public, of the authenticity of the principal facts.' The adventures, however, independently of the mixture of the supernatural which is plentifully thrown into the narrative, have an appearance of the marvellous. Yet they do not possess the merit of variety, since most of them have great similitude with each other.

Mr. Hinckley recommends the work for the moral instruction which it is capable of communicating; remarking, that it is particularly valuable in illustrating 'that the most commanding of all talents, and those which give an individual the most power either to benefit or injure mankind, are energy and promptitude of mind.' Surely a boastful relation of actions, which are the result of ill-directed energies, is not calculated to serve the cause of morality. The profession of a robber may admit of virtues, but vices are inseparable from his occupation. If such a man be generous, from what source is his generosity supplied?—The praise of 'greatness of mind,' even such greatness of mind as the profession of a robber admits of being displayed, is ill applied to the hero of this story; who is vain-glorious and fickle, ferocious to his followers, revengeful to his enemies, and an assassin.

Capt. B...y.

Art. 24. *Mystery.* By Francis Lathom, Author of Men and Manners. 12mo. 2 Vols. 7s. sewed. Symonds. 1800.

The story in this novel, as in most other mysterious productions of the kind, is not limited to sober probabilities. It awakens interest, however, and the incidents are not of the hackneyed kind. Some parts are scarcely within the line of decorum: but the whole is well calculated to exemplify the truth of the reflection contained in the motto to the work: "*How narrow is the path of rectitude, and how much may be lost by the slightest deviation.*" (Dr. Johnson.)

D.°

Art. 25. *The Neighbourhood*, a Tale. 12mo. 2 Vols. 7s. sewed. Black. 1800.

By a variety of coinciding events, an agreeable neighbourhood is here supposed to be gradually collected in a pleasant part of the country, and under the most favourable circumstances. The narrative is rather composed of sketches, than of pictures sufficiently filled up to create permanent interest: but there is in the author's manner a lively vein of humourous description, which will scarcely fail to afford entertainment. The history of Mr. Callico is the least amusing part of the work, and has very little, if any, connection with *The Neighbourhood.*

D.°

Art. 26. *Filial Indiscretions*, or the Female Chevalier. 12mo. 3 Vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Robinsons. 1799.

The principal incident in this novel appears to be taken from Farquhar's comedy of *the Inconstant:* the heroine, in imitation of Oriana, disguises

guises herself, and attends on her Mirabel in the character of his valet. The work is written with considerable spirit: but some parts manifest a glow and licence of description, which will not be suitable to every class of readers. The author has also introduced much political satire, which has less of polish than of strength; and we wish that some of the remarks, and also some of the circumstances related, respecting Ireland, (which is made the scene of one part of the story,) had been omitted. If they be fictitious, they are ill-judged, as they tend to keep alive remembrances which had better be suffered to sink into oblivion: if they be founded in fact, they should not have appeared without the real designations. 'Such narratives, when advanced otherwise than as specific accusations, have all the effect of general censure; and the mischief of general censure in this case is, that the shade which is thrown over the public character affords a sanctuary to the particular offender.

Art. 27. *The Batavians;* or, Virtue and Valour crowned by Perseverance. From the French of C. Bitaubé, Member of the National Institute of France, and of the R. Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Prussia. 12mo. 2 Vols. 7s. sewed. Robinsons. 1799.

The reader may see an account of the original of this *Prose Epic*, in the Appendix to our xxiid vol. p. 511. We shall therefore now only notice the merits of the version. The translator says, 'he has endeavoured rather to convey the ideas of his author than to pay the same strict attention to his exact expressions as he would have done in ordinary prose; for he could as soon have thought of a close literal version of the "Iliad" or the "Paradise Lost," as of the "Batavians;"——in short, he has throughout aimed at the same style, as from an attentive consideration of the original, he thought the ingenious author would himself have used if he had composed his work in English.'

This method, which requires the original not only to be well understood but to be studied *con amore*, is perhaps the only true mode of imparting the spirit of an original work to a translation.—The following extract will serve as a specimen of the manner in which the present translator has executed his undertaking:

'In the midst of that august assembly, appeared Charles and Philip. Charles, enfeebled by age, and still more by the emotion of his heart, leaned for support on my arm. Seated on a throne more lofty than that where sat the youthful monarch, he descended from it, and with his own hand investing his son with the regal purple.—"My son," said he, "better pleased to see you reign with glory and moderation than to retain the sovereign power in my own possession, I spontaneously resign the sceptre to your hand, before death comes to wrest it from my grasp."—He then gave a short summary of his own exploits: he regretted—tardy unavailing repentance!—he regretted the tyrannic use he had made of his authority—the blood he had spilled—and laid his injunctions on Philip to repair his father's errors, and alleviate the miseries of his subjects.—

'Philip dropped on his knees before his father, who uttered the most affecting prayers for his welfare; while the people, deeply impressed

pressed by this heart-touching spectacle, burst into tears. The moment was now come, when, in conformity to an established custom held sacred by our progenitors, Philip was to bind himself by a solemn oath to respect our laws. Then it was that his native pride, his secret designs, betrayed themselves to view. He long remained in hesitation: at length he pronounced the oath—pronounced it in a disdainful tone—but heaven and earth were witnesses to his words.

'Charles, then turning towards that people among whom he had spent the chief portion of his life, and whom he now beheld for the last time—attempted to address to them his parting adieux: but grief choaked his utterance; and the sentiments he wished to express were no otherwise conveyed to the assembly, than by the impassioned language of his eyes and whole countenance. At this moment, the people were wholly absorbed in their regret: sobs and cries alternately echoed through the crowd. Charles, now shaken by encreasing emotion, was seen to totter: I myself was affected to the soul, and could scarce support my trembling frame.—Philip alone envied his father this last testimony of national sensibility: he laboured however to dissemble his resentment; but the scrutinising eye of the public detected the inward workings of his soul, and every heart was frozen with fearful anticipation of futurity.'

Capt. B...y.

Art. 28. *Count di Novini;* or, The Confederate Carthusians. A Neapolitan Tale. 12mo. 3 Vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Robinsons. 1799.

The commencement of this tale promises but little entertainment, for the ideas seem to be crude and indigested, as if the author had begun his task without any preconcerted plan. After the first half of the first volume, however, the story acquires a more regular and natural appearance; the style of writing becomes superior to that of the common order of novels; and the conduct of the characters is better preserved: though the circumstance of Novini consenting to take the opiate, and his previous proposal to make the first experiment of its effects on a domestic, place his understanding and his principles below their general level. Some of the dialogues are continued to a great length: but they are enlivened with much ingenious and acute argument. In one or two instances, religious subjects are mentioned with too much levity. — A few sentences will afford some idea of the work.

'Then should it be necessary to the success of any undertaking to employ either open force or artifice, you hold it more honourable to adopt the former expedient?

'Undoubtedly, my dear Count. Why does the general suffrage of mankind give the lion the appellation of noble and generous? Only because he disdains to lurk for his prey, and openly rouses his enemy to the attack.'

——'Why should a sagacious individual be condemned for outwitting his private and more powerful enemy, when, for a similar conduct, collective bodies are applauded?

'The reason, my dear friend, is surely too obvious to have escaped your penetration. In the common intercourse of society, who expects to find deception or violence in every person he meets? But

if one man were to say to his opponent, "Come, let us try who will conquer in a contest where strength and artifice shall be equally allowable," the defeated party could not justly complain of circumvention. Now, such an agreement virtually ensues in every national contest; consequently stratagems in war are not only lawful but honourable.'

In another conversation, of which human misery is the subject, it is observed that, 'if man were not liable to pain, compassion for his species would be unknown.' To this it might have been answered, that, if man were not liable to pain, he could never become an object of compassion. Nevertheless, as pain is allotted to the state of human nature, to demonstrate its utility is consolatory, and encourages resignation.

The character of Marco is an evident imitation of Sir Hugh Tyrold in Mrs. D'Arblay's Camilla. Tomaso, a faithful domestic, who had acquired a smattering of logic in the service of a philosopher, is the character most recommended by its novelty.—On the whole, this work appears to be the hasty production of a pen which is capable of more finished productions.

Capt. B...

RELIGIOUS.

Art. 29. *Report from the Clergy of a District in the Diocese of Lincoln*, convened for the Purpose of considering the State of Religion in the several Parishes in the said District, as well as the best Mode of promoting the Belief and Practice of it; and of guarding, as much as possible, against the Dangers arising to the Church and Government of this Kingdom, from the alarming Increase of Profaneness and Irreligion on the one Hand, and the false Doctrines and evil Designs of fanatic and seditious Teachers on the other. 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons. 1800.

The matter of this report is well arranged under three heads—*Facts—Causes—Remedies.* Under the first, it is stated that, by returns made from 79 parishes, it appeared that

The number of inhabitants was - - -	15,042
Adults above fourteen years of age - -	11,282
Average number in the ordinary congregations -	4,933
——————— of communicants at each sacrament	1,808

So that not one in three attended divine service, nor one in six of the adults partook of the sacrament.

It is also stated, among the *Facts* which are made the avowed ground-work of this report, that sick persons seldom sollicit the attendance of their ministers;—that parents and masters are remiss in enforcing the attendance of their children and servants on divine worship; that Sunday schools do not flourish; and that there is an almost total disuse of family prayers, and of reading the scriptures.

The *Causes* of these evils are stated to be—the circulation of profane and seditious writings;—the irregular management of ale-houses;—the custom among farmers of shewing cattle, &c. on Sundays, and other irregularities;—and the inattention of churchwardens to their duty. The examination into the state of separatists has produced a testimony concerning real dissenters, which does them honour, and shews how little the church has to apprehend from them.

them. This part of the report deserves the attention of Government; who are said to have it in contemplation to oppress dissenters with some new and humiliating restrictions: with such restrictions, as, on the event of a peace, would probably operate on Britain as the revocation of the edict of Nantes operated on France. It is said here, and let it quiet every vain alarm, 'that the number of real dissenters is small, and by no means increasing. They are chiefly Baptists or Independents, and a few Quakers. These behave in general with great decency, and manifest no asperity towards the clergy, or other members of the establishment.'

From that class of religionists termed *Methodists*, the fears of the reporters seem chiefly to arise; and their object is to recommend such measures as shall tend to diminish the number of this sect, and reclaim them to the bosom of the church. Methodists are considered in three points of view, viz. as, 1. Those who regularly attend the church service, but have other places set apart for additional devotion. 2. Those who do not frequent the church at all, but have regular places of worship of their own, in which the sacrament is administered. 3. Those who attend and encourage a wandering tribe of fanatical teachers; who pretend to divine impulses, and are represented as practising *exorcisms*, (we have no idea what this means, nor is any instance given,) and many other impostures.

Of the first of these classes, no complaint is made; and of the second, but little: it is with the third class that the reporters are most offended, and which they wish to restrain, if they cannot repress.

When the reverend reporters take shame to themselves, for a want of proper assiduity and zeal in the discharge of the duties of their office; and recommend, as an antidote against irreligion and fanaticism, peculiar attention to their preaching and living, in order to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men; they obtain our approbation and best wishes:—but when, in addition to their own commendable efforts, they recommend the interference of the Legislature, and advise 'some explanations and amendments of the Toleration Act,' they exceed (in our judgment) the bounds of wisdom and sound policy. Why compliment ignorant fanatics so highly as to persecute them; especially when this severity must fall also on the body of real dissenters, who—it is declared—do not deserve it? It is the severest reflection which the clergy can possibly cast on themselves, to intimate that not all their learning, zeal, and respectability of character will be equal to combat a few illiterate fanatics, unless aided by persecution. "O tell it not in Gath!"

We recommend it to these gentlemen, and to the Legislature, seriously weigh ~~well~~ the consequences of altering the Toleration Act. Let the clergy, who are alarmed at the inroads of Methodists, resist them with Christian zeal and meekness, and above all by the exemplariness of their conduct and conversation: but let them never disgrace their cause by soliciting the aid of the secular arm.

Art. 30. *The Anti-Calvinist;* or, Two plain Discoures on Redemption and Faith. By Robert Fellowes, A. B. Oxon. Author of

a Picture of Christian Philosophy, &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. or on coarse Paper 6d. White. 1800.

Men have always been partial to religious quackery, and have consequently been the easy dupes of superstition and fanaticism; and till the real age of reason shall arrive, they will not be generally cured of this mental degradation. Till they can be brought to use words only as expressive of ideas, and to reject sounds when no clear sense accompanies them, they will never think with accuracy, nor be open to the convictions of rational argument. Let this, however, be once accomplished, and fanaticism must soon expire; the doctrines on which enthusiasts declaim with so much zeal will be seen to express impossibilities, or to be associations of terms with which nothing in the nature of things can possibly correspond; and the advocate for genuine Christianity will be saved the trouble of proving that what is utterly incongruous and impossible cannot be true. If the expressions of *imputed guilt*, or *imputed righteousness*, in the theological sense, be duly considered, they will be found to attempt the conveyance of an impossible idea, for they denote as great an incongruity as *white blackness*, *long shortness*, or *rotten soundness*. It is like saying that a thing can be and not be at one and the same time. Virtue cannot be affirmed of vice, nor vice of virtue; nor is it possible for sin to be predicated of righteousness, or righteousness of sin. The consequences of one person's righteousness may flow to the unrighteous, as is the case in the mediation of Christ for mankind: but there is an infinite difference between this and the imputation of righteousness:—not to mention that one statement may operate as a stimulus to moral exertion, while the other may give a sort of vague notion that a man may possess an important species of righteousness even while his own character is unrighteous;—a delusion which cannot be too strenuously resisted.

We are pleased to find that Mr. Fellowes has spoken so *plainly* on this subject; and we could wish that his example were followed by every clergyman throughout the kingdom. In this instance, they ought to pursue a fearless conduct; and, despising the censure of heterodoxy which the vulgar and bigoted may cast on them, resolve to give senseless fanaticism no quarter. The mischiefs which it has already effected, especially among the lower classes, are so very considerable, that it should be every where opposed without farther loss of time. Perhaps the only effectual mode of combating it is by shewing repeatedly, till the conviction is felt and impressed on the mind, that its favourite doctrines consist in *an abuse of words* neither justified by reason nor tolerated by scripture. If some, from whom better things might have been expected, have enlisted themselves under its banners, let us not from this circumstance regard it as intitled to any extraordinary indulgence, but let us rather be stimulated to a more firm and undisguised opposition. Were clergymen in the establishment, and the liberally educated among dissenters, to persevere in preaching like Mr. Fellowes, their flocks would be furnished with an answer to the modern cant which is continually ringing in their ears.

'If Christ's righteousness (says Mr. F.) were, as some fondly dream, actually imputed to us, or if his redemption had delivered us from the penalty of sin, without the performance of any good works on our part, then his numerous exhortations to moral goodness, and his solemn injunctions to us to keep the commandments would have been vain and useless. For, why should he have proposed laws for our obedience, if he had known that such obedience were unnecessary; or if his celestial virtues were imputed to us for righteousness?—If any other person pay my debts for me, he certainly releases me from the obligation. Or if any individual can be just for me, he takes upon himself the penalty of my injustice. If Christ have satisfied, by the virtue of his sufferings on the cross, all our moral obligations, if his obedience have superseded their necessity, then they are no longer necessary on our parts. If he, as our redeemer, have transferred his righteousness to us, then we may sin at our pleasure. For where can be the necessity of taking the pains to acquire habits of righteousness ourselves, if another have been righteous in our stead? Thus you see, into what flagrant enormites, into what crimes and impieties we might easily be led, if we once adopted the notion—that Christ's righteousness is imputed to us, or that the effusion of his blood upon the cross hath annulled the necessity of moral observances.'

Many plain and popular arguments, levelled to the lowest capacities, remain to be urged against this doctrine. We recommend the perusal of Mr. F.'s short anti-calvinistical sermons; and we would urge him to persevere in the same strain.—Though we have already extended this article beyond its due proportion, considering the size of the work to which it relates, we must add to it by subjoining a passage from Mr. F.'s preface.

'Pure, sincere, rational, moral and benevolent Christianity I love more than any thing else. It is the constant object of my thoughts; and it has been my solace in many hours when consolation from any other source would have been sought in vain. But I dislike cant, and all the gangrened sperm and abortions of hypocrisy, to whatever purpose they may be applied; and I dislike them most of all when they are employed to tarnish the divine beauty of religion. Religious cant is, of all the objects of detestation, the most detestable: and I am sorry to have occasion to remark, that a miserable, whining, driveling cant, about the mere shadows, the forms, and as it were the excrescences of religion, to the neglect of its weightier matters, and to the destruction of the rationality, the dignity, and magnanimity of its character, hath been too much practised by several writers of the present day, from whom better things might have been expected. The fumes of fanaticism seem to have been exhaled and to be exhaling from those in low to those in high places; from the many in that humble region where ignorance dwells and credulity prevails, to some few in the loftier conditions of life, whose minds enlightened by knowledge, and whose hearts expanded by benevolence, ought to have been inaccessible to the cold unsocial spirit of that fanatic fiend, whose very touch hardens the feelings, and prevents the right use of the understanding.'

This passage requires no comment from us. Moo-y.

Art. 31. *Three Discourses on the Lord's Supper.* By S. Parker. Small 8vo. 1s. Johnson. 1799.

The first of these discourses considers the design of the sacred institution of the Lord's Supper, with the advantages to be derived from its observance; the second is intended to prove the perpetuity of the ordinance; and the third, to answer objections which may prevent Christians from attending it.

The writer appears to be a fair and candid inquirer, searching for truth, and embracing it with sincerity. His language is generally correct, yet unadorned and simple: but his creed is not that which is usually styled *orthodox*. 'The ordinance of the Lord's Supper,' he remarks, 'is certainly of divine origin, and it is a subject which appears to me to merit more attention from Christians than is generally paid to it. It is an institution which has been most shamefully abused, and culpably neglected.—What a pity is it that they do not observe the simple rules of the gospel, instead of intermixing the base alloy of superstition with the pure gold of heavenly truth! Till Christians try their sentiments and customs by the words and examples of Christ and the apostles, which are the sure touchstone of truth and error, we must expect those things to prevail, which will conceal the beauty of genuine Christianity; and among those things which will have this tendency, is that neglect of the Lord's Supper with which the generality of professing Christians are chargeable.'

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MEDICAL, &c.

Art. 32. *Medical Cases and Remarks.* Part I. on the good Effects of Salivation, in Jaundice arising from Calculi. Part II. on the free Use of Nitre in Hæmorrhagy. By Thomas Gibbons, M. D. 8vo. pp. 108. 3s. Boards. Murray, &c. 1799.

This small tract is the production of a physician who has retired from practice; and it may be considered, in some degree, as a legacy to those who are now bearing the burden and heat of the day. We should be extremely glad to pass so generous a bequest through our office free of taxation: but the supreme dictates of truth forbid it. We shall, however, treat this very candid and (we dare say) very worthy author as gently as possible. The severity of practice recommended by him, (as we conceive) without sufficient foundation, is the sole occasion of the following strictures.

As Dr. Gibbons professes to have succeeded, by his peculiar method, in cases of jaundice occasioned by gall-stones, we expected to have seen absolute proof of the existence of calculi in the majority of instances which he has related: but we find that, out of all the cases here stated, calculi were passed only in *one;* in the others, the cause was only conjectured from the symptoms. We need not point out to our experienced readers, the fallacy of this mode of proof. Dr. G. supposes that the mercury had dissolved the gall-stones: but whoever has seen this remedy used, in real cases of jaundice arising from gall-stones, must know that the calculi will be passed during the course undissolved, and that the disease will often resist the most powerful action of mercury. Calomel certainly possesses a remarkable power over some morbid conditions of the liver, such as we

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apprehend

apprehend had existed in Dr. Gibbons's patients: but it does not appear to exert any particular action on biliary concretions.

It is with regret that we remark some inaccuracy also in the cases relating to the use of nitre in hæmorrhage. The doses given were indeed uncommonly large, and such as few stomachs would bear. The mixture of medicines, in the first case related, must have produced strange elective attractions in the stomach.

℞. Cerus. acetat. gr. iij.
Alum. pulv. gr. v.
Opii gr. j.
Cons. cynosb. q. s. f. bolus statim sumendus, et post horas quinque repetendus.

℞. Kali pp. ʒj.
Succ. limon. ʒij.
Aquæ distill. ʒvj.
Syr. limon. ʒfs.
Nitri pulv. ʒij. M. cap. coch. IV. subinde.

In addition to this course, the patient took Ruspini's styptic, by the consent of Dr. G. Perhaps the Chevalier may claim the merit of the cure, though the patient was swallowing the great quantity of a drachm of nitre every two hours.

The publication is closed by a letter from Dr. Drake to Dr. Gibbons, containing some additional facts in support of the power of nitre, largely given, in suppressing hæmorrhage. We are surprized to observe that, in this letter, dated 1799, Dr. Drake only hints at the possibility of deriving advantage from the *digitalis* in such cases. He recommends, also, the exhibition of fox-glove in nauseating doses, which is surely very hazardous practice.

It is far from our intention to convey the slightest censure on the practice employed in the cases here laid before the public, and which appears to have been justified by its success:—but we must caution the young practitioner against the rough use of mercury in similar complaints, on the theory supported by Dr. Gibbons, because we think that his proofs are not conclusive. Other methods, such as warm-bathing, opiates, and external stimulants, are frequently required, in addition to the most successful internal medicines.

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Art. 33. *Medical Remarks on Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, and Snuff;* likewise Beer, Ales, Wines, and Spirituous Liquors, also Observations on Intoxication; with an Appendix, containing Directions for preserving Health and attaining long Life. The whole collected from the best Authorities. By E. Taylor. 8vo. pp. 39. 9d. Printed at Huddersfield. 1799.

Addison tells us, in the Spectator, that there are jests which are only passable in a certain part of the town, or in particular situations: as over a bottle, or when the wind is in the north-east. The pamphlet before us, we presume, is one of these indigenous productions: it may be very useful at Huddersfield, and may extend its influence to some of the sheep-cotes and farms in the neighbourhood:

but it cannot be of any importance in this metropolis, where the author's opinions will be found to be never new, and often inaccurate.

POLITICS, &c.

Art. 34. *Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax*, and on its Proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain. A new and corrected Edition, with considerable Additions respecting the Extent, Commerce, Population, Division of Income, and Capital of this Kingdom. By the Rev. H. Beeke, B.D. 8vo. pp. 185. 3s. 6d. sewed. Wright. 1800.

We gave some account of the first edition of this pamphlet in M. R. vol. xxix. N.S. p. 351. It was then published only as a *first part:* but the ingenious author informs us that he has relinquished the design of writing a *second part*, and that the observations on several topics, which he intended for the continuation of his plan, he has now connected progressively with the original work. He has thus enlarged its bulk, and also its value; for, though these pages may contain, as Mr. Beeke styles them, 'only approximations to true statements,' his inquiries and calculations may help us to elicit the truth, and to account for disappointment without accusing individuals of having made false returns.

Mr. B. is far from a croaking politician; yet, in opposition to all the Minister's statements, he contends that the Income Tax cannot produce more than 7,000,000l. * 'Very few (says he) of those who turn their thoughts to this subject have duly considered the effect of the scale of abatement.'

Mr. Beeke takes much pains to ascertain the value of our exports, of which he exhibits a table; and he ventures to consider the increased amount of our produce and manufactures, as an evidence of our greatly augmented population. To this we cannot subscribe: it is a very fallacious mode of estimating the population of a country; and we do not therefore admit his conclusion, that 'our population in England and Wales only is at present increasing at the rate of 120,000 annually, deducting for military and sea-faring loss ten or fifteen thousand a-year.'

In the first edition of this pamphlet, the author estimated our commercial and manufacturing income at 1,500,000l. more than in this second edition; where the statement is now as follows:

'Gain by exporting British produce and manufactures has been reckoned at about - - -	£. 4,000,000
'The gain by exporting foreign merchandise, at -	800,000
'And by importations, at - -	3,000,000
'And for the last article and contingent omissions -	200,000
'Total	£. 8,000,000'

A considerable deduction is also made from the income arising from shipping.

* Though Mr. B. states the produce of the tax a million short of the Minister's expectations, he does not think that the whole income of the nation has been stated too high. Moreover, he believes that nothing short of confusion can prevent its *future* increase.

The additions to this new impression are interesting and important. Mr. Beeke has taken great pains with those subjects which he professes to discuss; and his ideas, while they tend to correct extravagant expectations respecting the amount of the Income Tax, are calculated to keep up the spirit of Britons, by shewing them the true causes of their power and wealth. We shall subjoin the author's *Short Statement* of the present value of the capital of Great Britain, as given in the postscript:

'PRIVATE PROPERTY.

'*Productive of Income.*

	£.
1. Cultivated lands, South Britain 600,000,000l. North Britain, 120,000,000l. - -	720,000,000
2. Tithes, in South Britain only, after deductions for the personal service required on account of the part possessed by the clergy - -	75,000,000
3. Houses not included in the rent of lands -	200,000,000
4. Mines, canals, timber, tolls, &c. &c. - -	100,000,000
5. Present value of income from the public debt -	300,000,000
6. Farming capital, equal at present to not less, on an average, than 5 clear rents, viz. pasture 2 to 3, arable 5 to 7 rents - -	125,000,000
7. Home trade - - - -	120,000,000
8. Foreign trade and shipping - - -	80,000,000
	1,720,000,000

'*Unproductive of Income.*

9. Waste lands, after excluding all such as are incapable of any improvement adequate to the expense; and also allowing for incidental diminution of the value of adjacent lands, in case of their loss of the benefit of pasture, &c. about 10,000,000 acres - - -	30,000,000
10. Household furniture - - -	160,000,000
11. Plate, jewels, and all other useful and ornamental articles not considered as household furniture -	50,000,000
12. Specie, about - - -	40,000,000
Unproductive private property	280,000,000
Productive private property	1,720,000,000
Total - -	2,000,000,000

'PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The value of that part of the permanent income of the nation which is applicable to the annual expenditure, about - - -	160,000,000
The value of that part which is appropriated to extinguish the public debt, about - -	90,000,000

Value

Value of shipping, arsenals, national buildings, stores, credits, and all other assets, after deducting all unfunded debt - -	15,000,000
Value of all provincial and municipal buildings, &c. &c. as churches, hospitals, bridges, prisons, &c. &c. with the effects belonging to them -	25,000,000

'N. B. A good deal of public has been already estimated jointly with the private property; such as the crown lands, corporate incomes, &c. &c. But in so general a statement as this, a more accurate analysis appears to be unnecessary.'

According to this table, our ruin cannot be so near as some melancholy prophets have predicted.

Art. 35. *Considerations on the present high Price of Corn*, with a Proposition for the effectual Regulation of the Prices of all the Requisites of Life; addressed to every Class of Society, by Homo. 8vo. 1s. Printed at Norwich; London, Scatcherd, &c.

Homo advises his countrymen to petition, on the approaching meeting of Parliament, for an act to fix the *maximum* price of bread-corn; (he recommends this to be four guineas per quarter;) and whenever wheat shall attain this price, to empower certain persons to ascertain the stock in hand; in order that importation may be encouraged, to the amount of the necessity. We give this gentleman full credit for benevolence of intention: but we doubt whether, under the circumstances of the country*, his advice could with prudence and sound policy be adopted. It would be unjust to fetter agriculture with a maximum; unless all those articles, for which the farmer must exchange his produce, were also saddled with a maximum. It may not, moreover, be fair, from temporary circumstances, and from a singular coincidence of events, to argue in favour of such a measure as a general regulation. We had better have recourse to the most liberal encouragement of importation, in order to lower the present high price of grain, than to make a law compelling the farmer to bring his commodity to market, and sell it at a fixed price (say four guineas at most per quarter); when he, for his sugar, soap, candles, &c. shall be obliged to give a price continually advancing. All barter should be free, and trade suffered to find its own level. Arbitrary enactments will only do mischief. We should apply other remedies to the evils of which the nation most justly complains.

Art. 36. *Dearness not Scarcity*, its Cause and Remedy. By a Commercial Man.—Humbly addressed to the Consideration of his Majesty's Ministers. 4to. 1s. Johnson.

In the political as in the natural world, great effects rarely proceed from the operation of one solitary cause; yet nothing is more common, with philosophers and politicians, than to attempt the solution of all difficulties by the assumption of one favourite

* Especially the enormous magnitude of the public debt, which must sink the comparative value of money.

principle,

prineiple. The present pamphlet is a case in point. From a knowlege of the nature of commercial and banking accommodation, the writer would account for the present unexampled dearness of the articles of the first necessity, without allowing the existence of *scarcity*. —What is scarcity? When the supply of an article is found for a considerable time to be unequal to the demand for it, we say that it is *scarce* in the market. When there are many to buy and few to sell, a want or scarcity is experienced; and when this is felt, the commodity required will advance in price. *Scarcity* and *dearness*, then, though not absolutely synonimous terms, imply one another. When these things, however, become subjects of general complaint, an evil of a complicated kind exists. To the present dearness of provisions, several causes contribute; one may be, and probably is, as here suggested, the plenty of the circulating medium, and the facility of money (or rather paper) accommodation, by which farmers as well as traders are tempted to speculate: but this alone would not produce the effect of which we complain. The state of Europe, and the singular magnitude of our naval establishments, have occasioned us to feel, in a peculiar degree, every deficiency of crop. When we stand in need of more than usual, and produce less than usual, it requires no ghost to predict the consequence. An artificial plenty of money may produce dearness, without there being an absolute famine threatening want: but no plenty of money, nor banking accommodation, could operate, if there were a great and manifest abundance The quantity produced is not found to be completely adequate to all our wants and exigencies; and this discovery has tempted men, in all the departments of trade, to speculate to the injury of the public.

Moo-y.

Art. 37. *The Case of the Farmers*, at the present important Crisis, stated by a Hertfordshire Farmer. 8vo. 6d. Law. 1800.

"Vain declamation all." To hear a farmer *now* complaining of the *oppressed case* of himself and brethren must excite indignation, instead of compassion. Whether the farmers' leases be long or short, they are all getting money. Every thing is at present in their favour; and, according to the old saying, *Let them laugh that win.*—We expected from this writer a vindication of the farmers, against the charge of their being the cause of the present exorbitant price of provisions: but we find no such thing. He says that they are themselves so '*oppressed*,' that they should be indulged with leases for a longer term than 21 years.

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BOTANY.

Art. 38. *The Lady's and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket-Book*, adapted to Withering's Arrangement of British Plants. Intended to facilitate and promote the Study of indigenous Botany. By Wm. Mavor, LL. D. 12mo. 3s. Vernor and Hood.

The indefatigable Dr. Mavor has published this work avowedly for the use of students; and we should be sorry to undervalue any thing that is written with the intention of increasing the boundaries of a science

science so elegant and amusing as botany. He has certainly used the title of *Botanical Pocket Book* with more propriety than Professor Hoffman, who so calls his *Flora Germanica;* of which a second edition has just appeared. Dr. Mavor gives a figure of the parts of fructification, illustrated by the white lily, (why not choose a plant with a nectary?) and another plate of the Linnéan classes.

The work itself contains only a slight account of every class, with the numbers of orders and genera belonging to it, followed by the Latin and English names of each genus; and a blank space is left, to enable the student to insert the several species when he finds them.

As Dr. Mavor says that the utility of his plan is incontestable, we shall not attempt to contest it, but content ourselves with expressing our earnest hopes that it may be found so.

DRAMATIC.

Art. 39. *Theodora; or, the Spanish Daughter:* a Tragedy. By Lady Burrell. 8vo. pp. 100. 3s. 6d. sewed. Leigh and Sotheby. 1800.

Literary judges, like the dispensers of law, have their integrity sometimes severely tried. Their secret wishes may be excited to exculpate, while the rigor of justice forces them to condemn. Our inclination leads us, in the present instance, strongly to espouse the cause of an amiable writer, whom we have had the satisfaction of praising for compositions of a lighter kind: but we must observe, with whatever regret, that she has not properly consulted her strength in attempting this high walk of poetry. To succeed in tragedy requires, perhaps, a turn of mind not compatible with the elegant softness of the female character. The bard of terror must be "made of sterner stuff." In this point of view, however, the fair writer has chosen her *subject* very judiciously, as the distresses of her heroine arise from disappointed love, and from her struggles between delicacy and filial affection.—We shall select the following passages as specimens of the dialogue; which is in general easy and correct, though not elevated.

'How can I amuse her?
This mansion, spacious and magnificent,
That never fail'd to strike the traveller,
Obtains no praise from Theodora's tongue.
When she appears to look upon the woods,
(Which skirt yon ample plain) I can perceive
Her mind is not directed by her eyes.
She gazes with a strange and absent air,
Nor seems to see the things those eyes are fix'd on.
And if by chance she turns towards the sea,
She starts, averts her head, and from her cheek
The quick blood fades, and leaves her like the form
Of Medicean Venus, rooted there,
And beautiful, tho' wanting animation.'

'THEODORA.
'Oh! lead me to some quiet verdant bank
Which overlooks the silver stream, among

Whose

Whose ripling waves the water lily shews
Her purple leaves; where rushes love to grow,
And bow their rustling heads to Zephyr's wing;
There, like a willow rooted to the ground,
And ever bending o'er the murmuring brook,
I may increase the current with my tears;
Dimpling the surface by those messengers
Of secret sorrow, which in falling there,
Mix'd with the element whom best they love,
May find an everlasting grave. Oh Heaven!
Why cannot I with equal ease arrive
At such a peaceful period to my woes;
Cast off a Being irksome to itself,
Invoke oblivion, and obtain repose?"

Plagiarisms are frequently discoverable in this drama; such as
'Who rules the thunder and directs the storm.'—
'Yet Fortune frown'd upon his noble birth.'—
'Perdition catch the author.'—

——— 'Yet a secret grief
Has like a worm conceal'd within a rose
Gnaw'd at thy heart, and fed upon thy bloom.'

Worse than these, however, are some attempts to paint or describe Nature without attending to or studying Nature; thus at p. 4. 'Flowers of unnumbered tints' are represented as growing under trees which exclude the rays of the sun;—and a still greater mistake occurs at p. 21. where the moon is said to be so much in her wane as 'to afford but half her light,' and yet is described as appearing in the dusky gloom of the evening.

In the character of Theodora, we discover many traits of refinement and delicacy which probably would have escaped a male-writer: but beauties of this kind are better adapted to the closet than to the stage. Voltaire has observed justly of the latter, that plays must in some measure resemble scene-painting, and that "*quelquefois il vaut mieux frapper fort que frapper juste.*"

Art. 40. *Maximian;* a Tragedy: taken from Corneille. By Lady Burrell. 8vo. pp. 98. 3s. 6d. sewed. Leigh and Sotheby. 1800.

This play is not to be considered as a simple translation from Corneille, though it is moulded on his original. In our opinion, it would require a much more nervous strain of poetry than that which is possessed by this fair author, to reconcile the *longueurs* of the French stage to English readers. Of all our dramatists, Rowe has perhaps approached nearest to the French school, and several of his plays continue to be represented: but they are supported by the merit of some happy passages, and by the aid which he drew from Shakspeare, and some of our then neglected writers. We possess a beautiful fragment by Gray, in the style of Racine; yet perhaps we admire it the more because it is incomplete. A single act may be read with pleasure, when the attention would be fatigued by going through four

four others.—Ease and grace in writing are not sufficient qualifications for a task so arduous as the present. The strength of a Parnassian hero is requisite here; and his Pegasus, instead of a lady's pad, must be a charger of the first vigour and spirit

The language of Lady Burrell is generally correct, but it wants the fire and force of the French Dramatist. We have remarked also some oversights respecting the *costume*. Thus, at the opening of the play, we are told that the *clock strikes ten*, a circumstance which certainly never occurred in antient Rome; and in p. 3. Maximian *looks at his watch*, though no such instrument existed at that time. These are trifles: but our theatrical exhibitions are so much more correct than formerly, that even mistakes like these demand notice.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Art. 41. *Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon*, the celebrated French Actress: with Reflections upon the Dramatic Art: written by Herself. Translated from the French. 2 Vols. 12mo. 8s. sewed. Robinsons. 1800.

Of these memoirs we have already given our opinion, with considerable extracts, when we examined them in the original *. We shall now therefore point our attention chiefly to the merits of the translation.

We can perceive that the person, whether male or female, who has been at the trouble of transfusing into our language the contents of this spirited and entertaining work, has read and reflected more than he, or she, has written. A preface is added by the translator; which, though little more than an argument to the book, contains some judicious remarks on the drama and on human life: but it is not well composed, and is manifestly the production of a person who is unused to the press. The promiscuous use of the numerical *one*, and the Gallic *pronoun* one, is more frequent than we have seen it elsewhere. Preface, p. xxi. 'After twenty years of brilliant success, *one* has a right to give advice as a lesson. She was *one* of the most illustrious actresses of her time.'—In the text, we have *lay* for *lie*; refrain laughing, for refrain *from* laughing; 'I *was ceased* to be disturbed altogether,' for—it ceased to disturb me. The inaccuracy of style, which most frequently occurs in this translation, is the omission of *which*, and *that*, as a pronoun and a conjunction. The epithet *harmonious* is used for *melodious*, more than once. Way*s* for way. Dubell*ay*, for Dubell*oy*.

We cannot quite accord with Mademoiselle Clairon herself, when she says, p. 165. 'I agree that (the) comic-opera and the ballet absorb every thing else; and that, at present, performers *in that line* are the most essential part of the theatrical company. The talents required for such situations are *in the reach of every one*, whatever may be their educations.' Surely a *voice* must be given by nature:—it may be improved, but not acquired; nor is the necessary knowlege of music attainable by singers of mean capacities.

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* See vol. xxvii. N. S. p. 557; and vol. xxviii. p. 519.

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It is but justice to allow that the style of the translator improves as the work advances; so much, that in the second volume we have scarcely any material inaccuracies to censure,—except the frequent use of *learn* for *teach*; and, on the whole, we may venture to assure the English reader, that he will find much entertainment in these memoirs. Dr B....y.

Art. 42. *An Account of Two Charity Schools for the Education of Girls:* and of a Female Friendly Society in York: interspersed with Reflections on Charity Schools and Friendly Societies in general. By Catharine Cappe. 8vo. 3s. Johnson. 1800.

The schools of which this pamphlet gives an account are the Spinning and the Grey coat schools, in the city of York. The origin of the spinning school, and the whole progress of its establishment, concur in an eminent degree to prove what useful parts of charity are direction and good management.

Towards the close of the year 1782, two ladies, 'painfully impressed by the behaviour of a set of children employed in a hemp manufactory in their neighbourhood, determined to try if something could not be done to mend their condition. On the 7th of November, having been encouraged by some donations and subscriptions from a few particular friends to whom they had communicated their design, twenty-two young girls were entered with a mistress who was engaged to teach them to read, knit, and sew, in the evening after they had finished their work in the manufactory.' Other ladies soon joined, and took an active part in forwarding these charitable purposes: but it was not till May 1784 that the plan of establishing a spinning school was fully digested; when an offer was made to the parents, of allowing wages to the children equal to those which they earned in the hemp manufactory. This was accepted by most of them, and the children were immediately taken under the protection of the ladies.

The visible good effects of the plan of management, adopted for the spinning school, occasioned an application to be made to the ladies who patronised it, from the governors of the Grey coat school, requesting their advice and assistance in reforming that institution; and afterward, at the farther request of the governors, the ladies undertook the whole conduct and superintendence of the Grey coat school: setting an example of active charity which is well worthy of being imitated.

The different regulations, with an account of every part of the disbursements, and the whole economy of the management, are explained in this pamphlet; and the expences of the former are compared with those of the improved plan.—An account is also given of every particular respecting the plan and management of a Female Friendly Society at York.

This publication is well calculated to invite and encourage the more opulent members of the community, to examine into and take a share of the direction of our public charitable institutions. If the sale of it should be more than sufficient to defray the charges of printing, &c. the benevolent writer purposes that the profits shall be applied towards a fund for the benefit of the members of the Female Friendly Society, of which she has given an account. Capt. B....y.

Art.

Art. 43. *The Wrongs of Unterwalden.* Originally published in Sept. 1798. Translated by the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 8vo. 2s. Cawthorn. 1799.

This pamphlet gives not a general history of the French attack on the liberties of Swisserland, under the insidious pretence of union and alliance, but a declamatory account of the contest between the Republican troops under Gen. Schawenburg, and the cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden; particularly the latter; 1600 of whose valiant sons, after having fought for thirteen hours against a body of 16,000 Republican troops, were at length obliged to yield to such superior numbers, and to take refuge in the mountains. The enormities perpetrated by the French, after the defeat of this little army of heroes, are here described with a very warm pencil; a pencil better fitted perhaps to give strong colouring than a just likeness. At all events, the picture is such as must interest every friend to humanity and freedom, and extort applause and sympathy for the brave inhabitants of Unterwalden.

Art. 44. *St. Godwin:* a Tale of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Century. By Count Reginald De St. Leon. 12mo. pp. 235. 3s. 6d. Wright. 1800.

"Blessed (say we) be the man who invented laughing." Sancho was never more relieved by *sleep* than we, who are obliged to wade through a mass of dulness, are by a *hearty laugh*; we hope, therefore, that Mr. Godwin will not be offended, if we confess that we have been amused by this burlesque on his St. Leon. (See page 23 of the last Review.) It is written with some humour and pleasantry; and it glances not only at the incongruities of St. Leon, but also at the singular opinions delivered by the Author in his book on "Political Justice," and in other publications.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We cannot discover any ground for the dissatisfaction apparent in the letter of our respectable correspondent at Troston. With regard to the extent of the article in question, and to the degree of praise contained in it, we shall abide by our judgment and taste; leaving to others the free exercise of their capacities in these respects: *hanc veniam petimus damusque vicissim.* The concluding monitory remarks were not designed to convey any imputation in the present instance, for we had no private information on the subject to warrant any censure: but they were meant purely as cautionary, and to call to remembrance the consequences of injudicious patronage in former cases. —The trifling mis-statement of a christian name we shall correct in our notices of errata.

A Reply to the Speech of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, in February last, is received: but the subject is now *out of time.*

Lieutenant Foster's Translation of the King of Prussia's Military Instructions was mentioned in our 23d vol. N. S. p. 327.

☞ Review for September, p. 11. l. 14. put a comma after 'Scio.' P. 40. l. 8. from bott. for 'persue,' r. *peruse.* P. 56. l. 6. for 'George,' r. *Robert.* P. 112. l. 5. for 'were,' r. *was.*

Errors, p. 183, 207; P. 211. for 'seriously weigh well', r. seriously to weigh.